The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874. VOL. 89.--NO. 28.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury Preparing for Silver Payments.

A Bill to Restore the Rights of the State of Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1874.

The Secretary of the Treasury Preparing for Silver Payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury is making extensive preparations for a rapid increase of silver coin. If bought in large quantities at present market rates, silver bullion can be coined and issued at par with greenbacks. Heretofore the stock of bullion at the mints has been too small, but to-day a bill was introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep a sufficient amount of public money in United States mints and assay offices to pay for bullion on delivery. This will enable Western merchants who trade with miners to sell bullion direct to the Government without passing it through New York middlemen and at the same time enable the Government to buy bullion at the lowest rates and issue silver coin at par, or thereabouts.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The cutting down in the expense at the War Department, the other day, some twenty-five being discharged, the appropriation to pay them having run out, has greatly worried the officials of the Department, and as they anticipate the passage of the bill of William Williams, of Indiana, which makes a reduction in all branches of the department, the officials predict a sad state of affairs in the future in so far as the work of the office is concerned.

This alarm will soon disappear, however, as soon as the spirit of economy begins to prevail in the department.

40,000 Pensions Awaiting Evidence.

There are 40,000 pension cases on file in the War Department, awaiting evidence. Diligence is required of the department, if the pensioners are not to be delayed in receiving their money, as a reduction in the force of the department is now quite certain to occur. The department can exercise this diligence if it orders it.

Condition of the National Banks.

The condition of the national banks, under the last call of the Comptroller of the Currency, is unexpectedly gratifying. Their legal reserves, which had become so greatly reduced during the panic times, is improved to that extent that they are now up to the lawful standard. In the New England States, and in New York especially, the banks, instead of being short of money, have more on hand than there is any demand for, so it is stated in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Postoffices and Appointments.

The appointment of postmasters, other than those Presidential, is requested of the Postmaster General in unusual numbers by new Congressmen, as well as old members, who control these appointments in the far western States and territories. The Postoffice Department grants about fifty new appointments of this character every day, and the pressure for the creation of new offices, and the removal of the present incumbents in office, is very great upon the Postmaster General.

Deficiency Appropriation all Gone.

The $5,000,000 deficiency appropriation for the Navy Department is all gone, being expended chiefly in fitting up our unseaworthy vessels, the work having been contracted for before the appropriation was asked, on account of the Virginius trouble. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1874.

Senator Carpenter's Bill to Restore the Rights of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Carpenter's bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana declares that there is no Governor, no Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Public Accountant, Superintendent of Education, or Legislature elected by the legal voters of the State according to the Constitution and laws. There is no provision in the Constitution and laws for an election of State officers before November, 1876; that the offices are now filled *de facto* by persons claiming to hold them under a pretended, fraudulent and void canvass of the votes given at the last general election; that a pretended Legislature has been organized in pursuance of illegal orders issued by the United States Circuit Court; that the President's proclamation recognizing these persons as legal officers of the State was issued upon representation of these persons, who, it now appears, are not legal officers; that the people are in danger of being oppressed and involved in vexatious litigation by the acts of a pretended Legislature, and that the peace is now preserved and can only be preserved, during the existing state of things, at the expense of the United States and by retaining a part of the army in the State.

The bill provides for holding an election in Louisiana on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1874, for State officers and such members of the Legislature as ought to have been chosen on November 4th, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person, or designate some officer in the army not below the rank of Major General, to superintend said election. This superintendent is to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State registrators. The registration is to be commenced within twenty days after the enactment of this bill, and to be completed ten days previous to the date of the election. These registrators are required to appoint two Supervisors of Registration of opposite political parties in each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for the former of which there are to be four Supervisors, and for the latter twelve in each ward.

The bill proceeds at great length to prescribe the details of registration and election, these provisions being substantially the same as those contained in Mr. Carpenter's bill of last year. In case the President appoints a civilian to be superintendent of election, the latter is to receive $5,000 for his services, and if an army officer shall be appointed superintendent, and shall willingly fail to perform the duties prescribed by this bill, he shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year. The bill also provides that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of a judicial process, to carry out and enforce its provisions and to maintain the public peace and to sustain the officers appointed under this act in the discharge of their duties, and any act done by any person claiming to be an officer of the State of Louisiana, or any process issued by any State Court officer to enjoin or interfere with the execution of this act, is to be treated as absolutely void.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1874.

Reports from Steamboat Inspectors.

The reports of the different Inspectors of Steamboats throughout the country, which are now before the Board of Supervising Inspectors, now holding their annual session in this city, show that through the diligence of the Inspectors a better security to life has been obtained, as the accidents by steamboat travel, taken as a whole, was considerably less during the year just ended than those previous to it, as the following exhibit will show:

First district, embracing the Pacific coast, Inspector Beaman, thirty-one lives lost from the sinking of a steamer. Second district, embracing the Atlantic coast from Cape Charles to Eastport, Maine, Addison Law, Inspector, comprises 1,300 steamers, with 1,600 boilers, representing two-fifths of the tonnage of the United States, thirteen lives lost by drowning through collisions; none lost by boiler explosions. Third district, from Cape Charles and along the South Atlantic coast, John Manshaw, Inspector, eighty-two lives lost on account of the Wawassett disaster. One life lost from an accident in the district. Fourth district—Mississippi river from Cairo to Quincy, Missouri river from Illinois river to Peoria; Inspector Burnett. No lives lost. Fifth district—All the Upper Mississippi river from Quincy, Ill.; Inspector Stevenson. No lives lost. Sixth district—Louisville and Memphis; B. O. Carr Inspector. Nine lives lost by the explosion of the George C. Wolfe, and six lives lost by drowning through the sinking of boats. Seventh district—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Wheeling; Inspector Fleming. Four lives lost by the sinking of steamboats; none through defective boilers. Eighth district—Inspector Ralph; embracing all the lakes above Lake Erie, viz.: Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior and tributaries. Forty lives lost by wreck; one by fire. Ninth district—Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake George and tributaries. No lives lost. Tenth district—Embracing the gulf coast. Seven lives lost by boiler explosions and twenty-three by fire.

The Mexican War Veterans' Petition.

The memorial and petition of the Mexican war veterans, asking that the names of all survivors be placed upon the pension rolls at the rate of $8.00 per month, has been referred to a sub-committee of the House Committee on Pensions, consisting of Messrs. Rusk, Sewer, McJenkin, Martin and O'Brien, one of whom, Mr. Martin, is himself a veteran of the Mexican war. The members of the entire Committee on Invalid Pensions are quite favorable to the proposed measure, the Southern members enthusiastically so, and there is almost an absolute certainty that the petition will be granted.

The Santillian Land Grant.

The Santillian land claim is again being pressed before the House Judiciary Committee, by the attorney of the San Francisco Land Association. It is what is termed the Santillian grant, and embraces a title to a portion of land upon which the city of San Francisco now stands. The matter has once been in the courts and carried to the Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered that was deemed favorable, but which left some prejudice against the measure.

It is claimed that newly discovered evidence of an important character has been discovered, which will remove the above prejudice, and they now ask that authority be granted to take the matter into court again, and open up the whole cause. DIAMOND.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1874.

SENATE.

Reports on the U. P. R. R.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the Senate, enclosing reports of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

District of Columbia Investigation.

A joint resolution from the House, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the Government of the District of Columbia, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had the honor a few days ago to present a memorial from the Governor of the District on the same subject. He hoped the resolution just read would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate, and moved that the number of Senators on the committee be three. Agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

The Chair announced as members on the part of the Senate of the joint committee, Messrs. Freylinghuysen, Boutwell and Thurman.

Lousiana Affairs.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and laid on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

A Claim from Virginia.

Mr. [LEWIS (VA.) presented a memorial from Joseph Segan, of that State, reciting the circumstances of the election of L. J. Borden, as United States Senator from Virginia, by the Wheeling Legislature in 1863, the death of that gentleman while serving in the Senate, and the subsequent election of the claimant by the Alexandria Legislature to fill Borden's unexpired term. The petition further states that he (Segan) was kept out of the Senate by a division of the State, and concludes by claiming compensation for the unexpired term of Borden.

In presenting the petition, Mr. LEWIS asked that it be read, which was done, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Mouth of the Mississippi River.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect certain public works or improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river, was taken up. The bill was passed—yeas 36, nays 9.

The bill directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over a particular channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river, in course of excavation or improvement by the Government of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the carrying on and protection of such excavation and improvement, and until the same be completed, and he may establish such regulations as he shall deem needful to fully protect the channel and facilitate the excavation, improvement and use thereof. Such regulations shall be promulgated by publication thereof for ten days consecutively in two daily papers published in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the same may in like manner be changed from time to time, and any person interfering with or obstructing or attempting to obstruct said improvements, and any person who shall wilfully or negligently strand or sink any boat or craft in said channel, or who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct said channel, or cause any impairment, injury, filling up or shoaling therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Breakwater at Duluth, Minn.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate as to the condition of the breakwater at Duluth, Minn., and the cost of repairing.

The Navy.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing that no further appointment or promotion shall be made to the grade of Commodore in the navy, and that after the lapse of that grade promotions shall be made from Captains to Rear Admirals.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, limiting the operations of the 39th section as amended and reported by the committee to persons owing $3,000 and over.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was lost—yeas 20, nays 28.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to strike out the word "forty" and insert instead "ninety," so that persons who have stopped or suspended and not resumed the payment of their commercial paper should not be deemed as having committed an act of bankruptcy until after the expiration of ninety days.

Pending the discussion on the amendment the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. ROLAND, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a bill concerning practice in territory courts, and appeals therefrom. Passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely the bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Land Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the same committee reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

After a good deal of discussion over the question of increasing or diminishing the work at the national armories, the committee rose without disposing of the bill, and then the House took a recess until 7:30. The evening session is to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections.

LONDON, February 5.—The election returns this morning show that the Conservatives gain one member in Berwick, Lewes and North Allerton, and the two seats for Nottingham. The two seats for Penryn have been gained by the Liberals, who have again triumphed in Cockermouth, Dewsbury, Glasgow, Merteyr, Tydoil, Rochdab and Bradford. In the last mentioned place Wm. Forster has a majority of 1,700 Duncan, McLaren and McCowan, Liberals, have been chosen in Edinburgh. McLaren was a member of the last Parliament. Ashton, Under Lyne and Staly Bridge have again chosen Conservatives. The Conservatives gain forty-five seats formerly held by the Liberals, and the Liberals nineteen seats formerly held by the Conservatives, showing a clear Conservative majority thus far of twenty-three.

The Ashantee War Ended.

The following dispatch from the commander of the Ashantee expedition was received to-day by the Secretary of State for War: All the white prisoners held by the Ashantees have been delivered to me. The King accepts my terms for a cessation of hostilities, which he asked, and has agreed to pay an indemnity of two hundred thousand pounds. We halt for a few days thirty miles from Coomarsie.

SPAIN.

Desperate Battle.

MADRID, February 5.—The Minister of War has received intelligence of a desperate engagement between the Republicans and Carlists. The latter were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Session of the Steubenville District Conference of the M. E. Church—Great Revival Going on.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
STEUBENVILLE, February 4, 1874.

The fourth session of the Steubenville District Conference of the M. E. Church convened in Kramer Chapel Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Louis Pain, of Irondale. Rev. J. S. Bracken delivered an address of welcome. The roll was then called. The Conference was then organized, Dr. Williams, P. E., in the chair. Rev. H. L. Chapman was elected Secretary, and Rev. J. R. Keys was appointed Recording Secretary. The names of the following local preachers were called, characters proved, and license renewed: A. C. Webster, S. B. Goff, James Henderson, N. W. Walker, S. Pollock, Geo. B. Smith, W. C. McCarty, A. O. Sline, W. Hood, D. N. Stafford, W. F. Conners, A. J. Reynolds. On motion, Conference agreed to meet at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M., adjourn at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Quite a number of exhorters had their characters proved and license renewed.

Wednesday Conference met at the usual hour. Religious services were conducted by Rev. W. C. McCarty. The minutes were read and approved. Reports from ministers were called for. The different charges were reported in good spiritual condition. At the conclusion of the ministers' reports the examination of the candidates for license to preach, and for recommendation to the Annual Conference, was taken up. Both classes were examined together. The following persons were recommended to the annual Conference: W. F. Conner, L. D King, O. A. Emerson, D. N. Stafford and Geo. B. Smith. For license to preach, W. B. Hastings, C. C. Anderson, James McMillin and James L. Herron.

Adjourned until 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Goff. The reports of Sabbath School Superintendents were called for. The reports showed a decided increase, spiritually and otherwise, since the last meeting of Conference. The question "When shall we hold the next session of the Conference" was taken up, and Richmond, in this county, was selected as the place to hold the next meeting. A powerful revival has been in progress for the past three weeks in Kramer Chapel, and the good work is still going on. There have been one hundred and fourteen accessions to the church already, and the altar is nightly thronged with penitents seeking to flee the wrath to come. KRAMER.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

$200,000,000 Capital Represented.

Suggestions to Congress on the Tariff, Bankrupt and Finance Questions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1874.

The meeting of iron and steel manufacturers in this city to-day was the largest ever held in the country. Two hundred millions of capital was represented. Though called as a mass convention, it resolved itself into a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, the American Pig Iron Association and National Association of Iron Manufacturers having been consolidated with it.

The main business was the adoption of a memorial to Congress advocating the repeal of the act of June 6th, 1872, which reduced the duties ten per cent., the including of the cost of packages and shipping charges in the valuation for duties, an amendment to the Bankrupt act giving three fourths of the creditors in interest the right to control the settlement of the estate of the insolvent, protesting against a revision of the statutes by Congress so far as it relates to the revenue laws, suggesting a Department of Industry, etc.

The text of the recommendations on finance was as follows: Limitation of the issue of legal tender notes to $400,000,000; second—repeal of the limitation upon the currency and freedom of bank circulation under the National Banking laws, subject to such regulations as will tend to afford at all times an adequate supply of currency for the needs of legitimate business, and to prevent such periodical gluts as lead to injurious speculation; third—consolidation of the national debt into a loan bearing a low rate of interest, which shall be the sole basis of banking, and may be redeemed and retired only by purchase in open market by the Government.

That portion of the memorial advocating increase of duties was ably opposed by Mr. E. C. Pechin, of Dunbar, and it was evidently not the opinion of a respectable number of those present. W.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The mass Convention of Iron and Steel Manufacturers effected a permanent organization this morning by the election of Samuel J. Reeves, of Philadelphia, President; E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Abram A. Hewitt, of New York, S. M. Felton, of Philadelphia, James J. Bennett and James Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Vice Presidents; James M. Swank, Secretary, and Charles Wheeler, Treasurer.

It was moved that the National Association of Iron Manufacturers and the American Pig Iron Association, as consolidated, report to the Convention a committee consisting of five representatives from each of the following interests: Bar iron, plate iron, iron rail, and pig iron trade. Agreed to.

THE IRON TRADE.

A Glance at the Iron Interests of the United States.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following important information concerning the iron interests of the country, which, in connection with the Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Convention, now in session in Philadelphia, will prove highly interesting:

What the future of American iron is to be is no problem. Looking at our ore beds, our coal fields, and the rapid growth of so vast a country, it would appear that iron must become the great industry of the United States. With unlimited mineral resources, energy and enterprise, and the vigorous youth of a great country, America must, in the course of years, become the iron master of the world. Look at her progress in iron during the present generation. America has fully emancipated herself from all dependence on Great Britain. Our iron markets are virtually closed to her forever. The next step, and that not far off, is competition with Great Britain, and, finally, the supply of the wants of the world. Let us look at some figures. In 1856 the total number of blast furnaces running, or in running order, was 560, and the production 812,917 tons; 394,509 tons of anthracite, 44,481 tons of coke, 25,073 of raw bituminous coal, and 348,854 of charcoal.

The following table shows the annual production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States for the last twenty years. It is considerably below the productive capacity:

Year.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Bituminous Coal and Coke.	Total.
1854....	339,435	342,298	54,485	736,218
1855....	381,866	339,922	62,390	784,178
1856....	443,113	370,470	69,554	883,137
1857......	390,385	330,321	77,451	798,157
1858....	361,430	285,313	58,351	705,094
1859....	471,745	284,041	84,841	840,627
1860....	591,211	278,331	122,228	919,770
1861....	409,229	195,278	127,037	731,544
1862 ...	470,315	186,660	130,687	787,662
1863....	577,638	212,005	157,961	947,604
1864....	684,018	241,853	210,125	1,135,996
1865....	479,558	262,342	189,682	931,582
1866....	749,367	332,580	268,396	1,350,343
1867....	798,638	341,361	318,647	1,461,626
1868....	893,000	370,000	340,000	1,603,000
1869....	971,150	392,150	553,341	1,916,641
1870....	930,000	365,000	570,000	1,865,000
1871....	956,608	385,000	570,000	1,912,608
1872....	1,369,812	*500,587	†959,671	2,830,070
1873....	1,249,673	§524,127	¶921,634	2,695,434

*Includes 224 tons of peat pig iron.

†Includes 37,246 tons of mixed anthracite and coke pig iron.

§Includes 1,600 tons of mixed peat and charcoal pig iron, and 1,778 tons of mixed charcoal and bituminous coal pig iron.

¶Includes 48,000 tons of mixed anthracite and coke pig iron.

NOTE.—The returns for the last two months of 1873 are estimated returns. But for the panic of September and October the production would, in all probability, have reached 3,000,000 tons.

The product of the rolling mills of the country in 1856 was in—

	Mills.	Tons.
Maine..........	1	4,500
Massachusetts..........	19	55,292
Rhode Island..........	2	4,475
Connecticut	5	5,759
Vermont..........	1	500
New York..........	13	55,172
New Jersey..........	10	28,403
Pennsylvania	91	241,484
Delaware..........	4	2,211
Maryland	13	14,812
Virginia..........	12	26,355
North Carolina..........	1	215
South Carolina..........	3	1,210
Georgia..........	1	900
Tennessee..........	3	2,680
Ohio..........	15	30,980
Kentucky..........	7	16,865
Missouri..........	4	4,420
Michigan	2	1,848
Total..........	209	498,001

Compare this with the production of the rolling mills (exclusive of rails) during the last two years, which was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Merchant bar and rod.....	500,000	400,000
Sheet and plate..........	200,000	250,000
Hoop..........	30,000	30,000
Nails and spikes..........	175,000	200,000
Axles, &c..........	95,000	100,000
Total net tons........	1,000,000	980,000
Add iron and steel rails....	941,992	850,000
Total of rolled iron, net tons	1,941,992	1,830,000

The product of the forges and bloomaries of the country, strictly so-called, is estimated at 58,000 net tons in 1872, and 50,000 tons in 1873.

The folowing table shows the number of iron rail rolling mills in the United States and their location as to States. The late John A. Griswold made the first Bessemer steel in this country on the 16th of February, 1865.

States.	No. of Mills Erected.	Erected in 1871.	Erected in 1872.	Erected in 1873.
Maine..........	1	..	..	..
Vermont..........	1	..	..	1
Massachusetts	2	..	..	..
New York..........	6	...	...	..
New Jersey..........	1	...	...	..
Pennsylvania....	17	1	..	...
Maryland	2	1	..	...
West Virginia...	1	..	..	...
Georgia..........	1	..	..	...
Tennessee..........	1	..	..	..
Kentucky	1	...	...	...
Ohio..........	9	...	2	...
Indiana..........	3	...	1	1
Illinois..........	6	...	1	...
Michigan..........	1	...	...	...
Wisconsin..........	1	...	...	...
Missouri..........	1	...	1	...
California..........	1	...	...	...
Total	56	2	5	2

Appended is a list of the rolling mills in the United States in which Bessemer steel rails are rolled, and the number of converters in each mill:

Rensselaer Iron Works; John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, N. Y. Two five ton converters and one one and a half ton converter.

Cambria Iron Works; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn. Two five ton converters.

Pennsylvania Steel Works; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg, Penn. Two five ton converters and a new plant, with four five ton converters in course of erection.

Newburg Rolling Mill; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Newburg, Ohio. Four five ton converters.

North Chicago Rolling Mill; North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Ill. Two five ton converters.

Union Rolling Mill, Union Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Illinois. Two five ton converters.

Bethelem Rolling Mill, Bethelem Iron Company, Bethelem, Pennsylvania. Two five ton converters. These works made their first blow on Saturday October 4, 1873, and their first steel rail on Saturday, October 11, 1873.

Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet, Illinois. Two five ton converters. These works made their first blow January 26, 1873, and their first steel rail March 15, 1873.

A few miles east of Pittsburgh, at a point midway between Braddock's Field and Brinton's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, for the manufacture of Bessemer rails, are in course of erection. They will contain two five ton converters. Bessemer works have been contemplated at various other points, but no progress has yet been made in carrying into execution the proposed enterprises.

The following table exhibits the production of rails in the United States from 1849 to 1872, inclusive, together with the growth of the railway system of the country during the same period:

Years	Total Rails made in U. S. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total Rails Imported. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total Consumption of iron and steel rails.	Miles of Railroad built in U. S. in each y'r.
1849....	24,318	69,163	93,481	1,369
1850....	44,083	159,080	203,163	1,656
1851....	50,603	226,350	276,953	1,961
1852....	62,478	294,750	357,228	1,926
1853....	87,864	358,794	446,658	2,452
1854....	108,019	239,439	437,755	1,360
1855....	138,674	153,019	291,693	1,654
1856....	180,018	186,594	366,612	3,643
1857....	161,918	215,166	377,084	2,486
1858....	163,612	90,894	254,606	2,365
1859....	194,454	83,958	279,412	1,821
1860....	205,038	146,610	351,648	1,846
1861....	187,818	89,388	277,206	651
1862....	212,912	10,186	224,098	863
1863....	275,768	20,506	296,274	1,050
1864....	335,369	142,457	477,826	738
1865....	356,292	63,327	419,619	1,177
1866....	430,778	117,878	548,656	1,742
1867....	462,108	184,840	646,948	2,449
1868....	506,714	300,160	806,874	2,979
1869....	593,586	336,500	930,086	5,118
1870....	620,000	472,403	1,092,403	5,525
1871....	775,733	566,202	1,341,935	7,729
1872....	941,992	530,850	1,472,842	6,427

Below is a summary in net tons of the ascertained and estimated production of iron and steel in the United States in 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Iron and steel rails.........	941,992	850,000
Other rolled and hammered iron.........	1,000,000	980,000
Forges and bloomaries.......	58,000	50,000
Cast-steel.........	32,000	28,000
Bessemer steel.........	110,500	140,000
Siemens Martin steel..	3,000	3,500
Pig iron.........	2,830,070	2,695,434

HARRISBURG.

The New Judicial Apportionment—How the State is Divided—The Bill Likely to Pass—More About Judges Salaries—Enlarging the Capitol.

Special to the Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate commenced work at the usual hour to-day, and the session, as will be seen, was of an interesting character,—although it continued but an hour.

Mr. RUTAN presented an act declaring what offices are incompatible.

To Livery Stable Keepers.

Mr. MCSHERRY, an act to make the Livery Stable act, as now specially in force in Allegheny county, a general law.

Death Certificates.

Mr. ANDERSON read a bill prohibiting the issuing of certificates of death by any person other than a practicing physician.

The Judicial Apportionment.

Mr. RUTAN, from the Judiciary General Committee, reported a bill for a division of the State into Judicial Districts—an abstract of which was given yesterday. The bill divides the States as follows:

First district—City of Philadelphia. 2d, Lancaster county. 3d, Delaware. 4th, Chester. 5th, York and Adams. 6th, Cumberland and Perry. 7th, Franklin and Fulton. 8th, Bedford and Somerset. 9th, Huntington, Blair and Cambria. 10th, Indiana. 11th, Luzerne 12th, Dauphin, and Lebanon. 13th, Berks. 14th, Fayette. 15th, Schuykill. 16th, Bucks. 17th, Montgomery. 18th, Lehigh. 19th, Northampton. 20th Susquehanna. 21st, Wayne, Monroe Pike and Carbon. 22d, Bradford. 23d, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming. 24th, Northumberland and Juniata. 25th, Union, Snyder, Mifflin and Montour. 26th, Clearfield, Clinton and Centre. 27th, Lycoming. 28th, Tioga, Potter, McKean and Cameron. 29th, Erie and Warren. 30th, Crawford. 31st, Venango and Forrest. 32d, Jefferson, Clarion and Elk. 33d, Armstrong. 34th, Butler and Lawrence. 35th, Mercer. 36th, Beaver. 37th, Greene. 38th, Washington. 39th, Allegheny. 40th, Westmoreland.

It is said that the Committee are unanimous on this bill, and that there is likely to be no special fight over it. The Democratic leaders have expressed themselves as in favor of the bill.

The Governor is authorized to nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all judges authorized by this act until their successors are elected, and until such appointment is made the several judges in commission shall continue to hold the courts in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

The bill increases the number of Common Pleas judges in the State fifteen, and the number of districts from thirty to forty. Whenever practicable, where more than one county was required for a district, the old divisions were retained.

An effort will also be made to put Perry and Juniata together and let Cumberland stand alone.

Senator MCSHERRY moved an amendment which provides that the additional law judge for York and Adams should reside in Adams county. This will probably be added to the bill before its passage in the House, which is considered a very fair one by most of the Senators.

The bill goes over under the rules.

HOUSE.

"Free Passes."

Mr. BROCKWAY presented an act to carry into effect Section 8, Article 17. This is the Free Pass clause in the new Constitution.

The "Ammerman Contest."

Mr. WOLFE moved to proceed with the Ammerman contest election case.

Mr. ORVIS objected and called for the reading of the minority report.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved to lay both motions on the table, which was agreed to by vote of 83 ayes to 3 nays.

Costs in Felony Cases.

Mr. NEWMYER reported favorably a bill for the payment of costs in felony cases. This is the bill prepared by District Attorney Bayne, of Pittsburgh.

Teachers Training.

Mr. GERWIG, an act to provide for the training of teachers of common schools.

Mr. YOUNG, a supplement to the general laws relating to roads.

Regulating "Beverages."

Mr. TONER, an act for the better regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Judicial Salary Bill.

The House then took another turn on the Judicial Salary Bill,—going into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Laidley, of Greene, in the chair.

Mr. ORVIS spoke in favor and Mr. Stranahan spoke in opposition to the bill.

Other speeches were made, when the hour of adjournment arrived, and the bill went over again.

Enlarging the Capitol.

The Committee on the Enlargement of the Capitol, consisting of Messrs. Rutan, Chalfant, Orvis, Webb, Cross, Talley, and Butterfield, were at work all this afternoon trying to arrange the seats so as to provide accommodations for the members of the next Legislature, without necessitating an enlargement of the Capitol, but they did not achieve success. ARCTIC.

"RAISING THE WIND."

A New Dodge—An Accommodating Farmer—One Hundred Dollars for Ten Dollars.

Last evening, as the evening train on the West Penn. Railroad arrived at the Federal street depot, in Allegheny, a lady alighted and at once called upon officer Wilson, the station officer, to arrest a man who was just getting out of one of the cars. After some words of explanation the officer arrested the man indicated by the lady, and took him to the Mayor's office, where the lady soon after arrived. She informed Deputy Mayor Neillie that this man had been up near Harmarville, Butler county, where she resided, and had been practicing a little confidence game on some of the families up there, among whom was her husband. She said that the prisoner had called on her husband yesterday morning, and after taking him to once side and talking to him for some time, had promised to send him $100 from his office No. 80 Wayne street, Pittsburgh, on next Monday, if he would give him $10. The farmer gave him the $10 and received a receipt therefor, and the stranger walked off. The lady, whose name is Mrs. Sarah Lonerbaugh, at once went to her husband, and after talking to him sometime, got the whole story out of him. She at once dressed herself and made after the stranger, from whom she demanded the $10 given him by her husband. After some wards he finally gave her the money, but she followed him to the city with this result. She then made information charging the man, who gave his name as S. A. Harris, with false pretenses. A hearing will be had this afternoon.

Fire this Morning.

An alarm of fire from box 148 was rung at ten minutes to one o'clock this morning. It was occasioned by a smoke house burning on Nineteenth street, South Side. The building, which was entirely frame, was completely destroyed. Loss about $100.

····The Republicans of Altoona have nominated Davin Kinch for Mayor, D. C. Ehrhart for City Treasurer, and Henry Hawk and James S. Mann for City Auditors.

A BLAIR county farmer offers a premium chromo with every load of manure bought of him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,484,727.

—The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill for the appointment of five Centennial Commissioners.

—The investigation into the charges against Judge Busteed, of Alabama, was commenced yesterday.

—Judge Alfred Conkling, father of Senator Conkling, died suddenly in Utica, N. Y., yesterday, aged 85.

—About forty cases of small pox and varioloid are reported in the small village of South Windham, Conn.

—The National Grange held a brief session in St. Louis yesterday, but all the proceedings were conducted in secret.

—The customs receipts for the week ending January 31st were: At Boston, $324,544; New York, $2,440,343; Philadelphia, $185,734.

—At Waco, Texas, yesterday, Gus Clayton and George E. Sims, gamblers, revolvered each other. The former was mortally wounded.

—Caleb Cushing has filed a bill against Mrs. Clarke Gaines, praying for a statement of the account, that she may be decreed to pay such sums as may be due.

—An investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with the recent Senatorial election in California was commenced at Sacramento on Wednesday.

—The ladies of Circleville, Ohio, are holding prayer meetings in the saloons of that town. Six liquor sellers pledged themselves yesterday to abandon the business.

—The graduates of Yale College have formed an Alumni Association, and passed resolutions hailing with satisfaction the appointment of an Alumni as Chief Justice. A banquet is proposed in honor of Chief Justice Waite on his arrival in Washington.

—The Collector at Portsmouth, N. H., has received orders from the Secretary to allow the landing of the Atlantic cable at Rye Beach without entering the ships containing it at the Custom House; also to afford the enterprise all the aid at the disposal of the Government there.

—The Philadelphia physicians who went to North Carolina for the bodies of the Siamese Twins have returned. The examination will not take place for two or three days, and will then be conducted by the College of Physicians privately, but a report will be furnished to the public. The bodies are in a good state of preservation.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····A stated meeting of Councils will be held on Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

····The Second ward, Allegheny, residents are still agitating the removal of the stock yards, as it has become a complete and thorough nuisance.

······Yesterday morning a lad named Fox had his leg so badly crushed at Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s mill, that amputation will be necessary. He was removed to his home at Pine Creek.

······The interesting ceremony of receiving two young ladies, Miss Cecelia Hughes and Miss Kate Gooly—into the order of the Sisters of Mercy, took place at Titusville on Wednesday.

····A man who had his leg broken about a year ago, fractured it early yesterday morning. He was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, from the lock-up, whither he had been taken yesterday.

····Last Thursday night a house owned by Jesse Gibbs, in Monongahela city, was burned to the ground. It was unoccupied at the time. The loss is about $1,500, on which there was an insurance of $1,000.

····Yesterday morning a thief, as he was leaving Munn & Green's stables on Magee street, with a lot of harness, was surprised by a member of the firm who slept in the office, when he dropped his booty and escaped.

····The alarm of fire from box 41, at half past seven o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a slight fire in the roof of Everson, Graff & Macrum's Birmingham Forge, on Second avenue. The engines did not go into service.

····Yesterday morning John S. Kelding, the manager of Moorhead & Co.'s furnaces, at Soho, was found dead in a room, having, it is supposed, been suffocated by escaping gas while asleep. Deceased was regarded as faithful and efficient.

····About one o'clock yesterday morning an insane man was caught walking along Union avenue, Allegheny, and was taken to the lock-up, where he now is. He refuses to speak, and nothing can be found about him which will indicate where he is from.

····Allen Stewart, who has been an Allegheny Market Constable for years past, and was re-elected on Tuesday evening by the Market Committee, died at an early hour on Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness. Deceased had been an efficient officer.

····Mr. Kirk desires the people of Pittsburgh to understand that he has not withdrawn from the contest for the Mayoralty; all reports to the contrary notwithstanding; and furthermore, that he considers his chances for the nomination fully equal to the best in the field.

The Sixth ward School Board have, by resolution adopted, instructed their Secretary not to allow the use of any portion of the building for outside purposes without the full consent of the Board. They have also instructed the Principal to notify all teachers that no tickets must be placed in the hands of the children to be sold for any object whatever.

····The women who depredate on the Allegheny Valley coal trains are likely to come to grief, as informations against them have been made before the Mayor and watch will hereafter be stricly kept upon them. The raiders on Pike street some evenings manage to carry off two or three car loads, and it is said, some of them have full cellars, and sell their stolen coal to their more honest neighbors.

····On Wednesday night about nine o'clock the residence of officer Jacob Snyder, of the Allegheny police force, No. 197 Chartiers street, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished without striking an alarm and before much damage was done. A hole was burned in one of the floors of the upper story. It was caused by a piece of cloth, which had been stuffed into the chimney, catching fire and falling out.

····On Wednesday the new Board of Guardians of the Poor were organized. The members holding over are: William Beck, S. S. Boggs, William Douglass, David Fitzsimmons, Henry Hays, Robert H. Hartley, Thomas A. Rowley, J. B. Sweitzer. The new members were: Messrs. James T. Kincaid, John Philips, Samuel Glass, and Robert Mercer. All the members but Gen. Sweitzer were present. [Mr. Kincaid was chosen chairman. Secretary and assistant were not appointed until the salaries could be fixed by a committee, which is composed of Messrs. Beck, Douglass and Hartley.

[Communicated.]

"WHO SHALL BE MAYOR."

The Man for the [Place—Dr. A. H. Gross.

The question which is now agitating the minds of many good citizens, in fact has been the theme for several weeks, will likely be definitely settled by the people in a few days, and the way in which it is to be settled will depend altogether upon themselves. They have had plenty of time to discuss and deliberate, and upon their action will depend whether or not the city is for another three years, to be burdened with an administration, that has been almost a disgrace to the name, or whether they will choose a man to fill the position who will be able to elevate it to its proper dignity, and who will be found competent to discharge its duties. If they decide this question in the latter sense, they certainly, as between all the candidates now before, can but choose the one who has no equal—the present efficient and popular President of Select Council.

Dr. Gross, as is well known, was induced to present himself as a candidate only after he had received one of the most flattering "calls" from citizens of all trades, professions and pursuits, who had, during the years of his public life, had ample opportunity to study the man and to learn something of his fitness for any office within their gift. This endorsement was in the highest degree a testimonial of his worth, and hardly needs any additional comment here.

Dr. Gross' friends, now that he has consented to allow the use of his name, desire to have his merits fairly considered. They do not propose to adopt the low chicanery of sneering at the claims of other candidates, and thus confess their weakness. They have a confidence in the good sense of the people of the city, and believe that such political claptrap only disgusts, instead of convincing.

The friends of Dr. Gross claim for him a peculiar fitness for the office of Mayor of the city, because of his personal character, and of his public experience. The people are pretty well wakened up in regard to the personality of their candidates now, and they are closely scanning every man who appeals to them for support. The day for the political "bummer" who brawlingly proclaims himself as the champion of the people, without showing his championship by his works, has gone by, and the time has come for the man who has some personal character about him, the man whose reputation in private life, is up to the standard of an honest, sober, prudent man, one in whose hands, any private business might be trusted, with an assurance that it would be well done and faithful accounts rendered.

The friends of Dr. Gross justly claim that he comes up to the standard in this direction, and they point to his life—the years in which he has lived in Pittsburgh, as the best proof of the truth of what they assert.

But this is not all. The candidate to be successful ought to have a proper acquaintance with public life, so that when called to occupy a public position he can bring to his aid a thorough knowledge of its duties. This essential attribute is possessed by Dr. Gross, for few men have been longer in public life than he and none in our city, have had a better opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the Municipal Government, and every duty required of its officers. This opportunity has been improved and in a manner to fit the President of Select Council, for the high position to which his friends now desire to see him elevated.

They wish to accomplish this result by having the people fairly consider his merits, then to decide. They have a confidence that the people are able to discern between a fit man for the office and the demagogue, who always has a specious cry of affiliation with "the people" but whenever public trusts are reposed in him, shows very little attention to the wants of "the people" when they happen in stand in the way of his schemes.

HOUSE-KEEPERS' WARNING.

"Only Waiting to See Susan."

A gentleman residing on Second avenue, about a week ago, had his household larder depleted of a fresh purchase of fine "print" butter, of a turkey and other things good to assuage the appetites of the well-fed or starving members of the community. He readily discovered that sneak-thieves had found a way to get into his house, and blunderingly arranged a plan to secure their detection and capture. The thief entered through a lateral alley, leading from Third avenue to the closely jointed and high fence of partition to the kitchen of the gentleman's house—usually unoccupied below stairs after tea time. He cautiously nailed up the boards broken away from their fastenings on the previous visits of the depredators and partially laid in wait to meet the beef, bread and butter thieves. Last night the nocturnal observation of one of these amateur detectives was awarded the opportunity of holding an interview with one of the marauding bread and butter Mosbyites, but unfortunately for the welfare of the denizens of that section of the old Second ward, he did not succeed in entrapping him. The thief had carefully drawn the nails from the barricading fence board which interfered with his entrance to the dwelling, and upon being suddenly halted, quietly exclaimed, "Beg pardon; was only waiting to see Susan." The gentleman, light built himself, and unarmed, made an ineffectual effort to hold the fellow, but he, quick as lightning, darted away, through the alley by which he came, and has not yet been heard from.

The lower portions of the city are literally pestered with this class of sneak thieves, who, in the guises of mendicant workmen, injured soldiers, "orphans' parents," etc., (not to mention that abominable set of fellows who peddle bad pictures, unpopular literature, patent medicines and clap-traps, generally) insinuate themselves into households and look about for opportunities, whereby they can make another and more profitable but clandestine visit on a future occasion. We are not prepared to say what the police can do under the circumstances, but they should, one and all, keep a vigilant eye on all suspicious vagabonds who now possess, to all intents and purposes, the freedom of the city. But a police officer cannot be omnipresent. Thieves are generally, if not oftener, more alert and cunning than they, and can out-general the shrewdest of detectives. The plan for the latter is to spot all suspicious characters, watch their movements and arrest on suspicion, if any good reasons may be assigned for such action. On the other hand let all persons keep the doors of their houses and other avenues of ingress to their dwellings so securely barricaded, locked and bolted as to prevent the nefarious entrance of pillaging strangers. In adopting such a course, good citizens will not only protect their own lives and properties, but also materially strengthen the hands of the municipality in their conduct of police affairs, and contribute towards securing the better protection of life and property.

Central Tea House—Cash a Specialty.

Mr. Henry Jones, proprietor of the above well known house, has just arrived home from the East with a selection of fancy goods rarely equalled in the grocery line, consisting in part Lobsters in sauce, pickled and spiced; Sardines, whole boxes and French boneless; Holland Herring, Russian Sardines, Imported Mixed Mustard, Imported German Krout and Auker Beans, Irish Oat Meal, Granulated Sweet Potato, Pine Apple Cheese, Smoked Salmon and Halibut, Dried Raspberries, Pared Peaches, Canned Pumpkins, Bartlett California Pears and Quinces; a full line of Crosse & Blackwell's goods, Drum & Layer Figs, while his stock of staple goods is larger than ever and prices lower. Although Teas have advanced 10 to 15 per cent., he is still selling at the old rates. Give him a call, and we are satisfied you will be suited in quality and price.

☞*ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—TO SELL—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a FLOUR, FEED and PRODUCE STORE. Inquire of LAW & McDOWELL, fe6 52 S. Diamond street, Allegheny.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TWO well furnished rooms in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address P. O. Box 575.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PETROLEUM STILL of 125 to 150 bbls. capacity. Address CHRISTOPHER & CO., Patapsco Oil Works, Baltimore. ja24

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO NOTICE.

MILLS & CO.,
258 LIBERTY STREET,

250 bbls French's Selected Plaster just received and for sale. Also White Lime and Cements. fe5:x69

LEASE.

FOR LEASE—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length of lease and terms, inquire of A. D. SMITH, ja30:x43 No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

TO LET—FINE RESIDENCE—FORMerly occupied by Mr. S. R. McClean, late banker, on Ellsworth avenue, a few minutes' walk of Shady Side, Pa. C. R. R. station. To good careful tenant will lease from one to three years. For full particulars, inquire of ROBERT WOODS, Attorney, 152 Fourth avenue. fe4:x61

TO LET—TWO ROOMS IN BUILDING No. 1 Sixth street, (old St. Clair). The rooms are unexcelled for a business location. For terms, &c., call at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street. ja29:x33

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1.—THE large and well located WAREHOUSE No. 10 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, at present occupied by James Gallagher. For particulars call at office of BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja24:x82

TO LET—HOUSE.—THAT FINE NEW STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 37 Pittsburgh Diamond. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, Real Estate Agent, No. 52 North Diamond street, Allegheny, Pa. ja9:x123

TO-LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE. A Desirable country residence on the Perrysville Plank road, one mile from Allegheny city, a double brick house of eleven rooms, with finished attic and wash house. About four acres of orchard, garden and shrubbery. Stable, carriage house, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. PUSEY, No. 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny. de10:x130

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 STORY BRICK DWELLing, Stable, Carriage House with large lot and shade trees, corner Bluff and Marion streets, for sale low. D. W. C. BIDWELL, corner Water street and Cherry alley. fe5:x65

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE SHOP.—THE lease, tools and materials contained in the shop formerly occupied by L. J. RICHARDS & Bro. situated close by Penn avenue, near the cemetery gate, being one of the best stands in the county. This is an opportunity that is seldom offered to parties wishing to engage in the carriage or wagon business. JOHN TINDLEY, Assignee, fe5:x68 263 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY DWELLING, No. 137 Second avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Eight (8) rooms, finished attic, water, gas in every room. HENRY H. COLLINS, 133 Second avenue fe4:x62

FOR SALE.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
And MECHANICAL SUPPLIES of all kinds.
Send for circular and prices.
M. B. COCHRAN & CO.,
121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand. Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 lbs steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE,
ja22:x70 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.

That desirable residence situated at

No. 73 Isabella Street, Allegheny City,

Near Hand street Bridge, containing 8 rooms, finished attic, bath room and wash house, gas and water. Lot 22x100. Possession given April 1st. This property will be sold at a reasonable price, and the situation will be found very convenient. For further information apply on the premises, or to

JOHN S. WILLOCK,
ja30:x41 143 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A

Rare Chance for Manufacturers

Furniture Manufactory on Federal street, Pittsburgh. Building, Machinery and Engine—all in good order. Size of building 41 by 125 feet, four stories high. Would also be suitable for sash and door factory.

T. B. YOUNG,
F. L. YOUNG,
Surviving Partners of
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
ja29:x42 21 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.—ONE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

Of 9 Rooms, including Wash House, Bath Room and Kitchen; Boston Range, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout, situate

No. 225 North Avenue, Allegheny

This House, fronting on the Park, combines the advantages of the Country and City Home.

Also, a Cottage House of 4 Rooms, No. 68 Boyle street. Lot 21 feet front by 90 feet in depth to an alley. Price $8,000, on easy terms.

Also, Beautiful Building Sites at Hoboken

Inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, 178 Liberty street. MWF

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874.

In accordance with resolutions adopted by this Committee, the REPUBLICAN Voters of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding Elections, on

Saturday, February 7, 1874,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., and elect in each Election District ONE DELEGATE to each of the following Conventions, to-wit:

Convention No. 1—MAYOR.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Mayor. This Convention to meet at Old City Hall, Market street.

Convention No. 2—TREASURER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Treasurer. This Convention to meet in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

Convention No. 3—CONTROLLER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Controller. This Convention to meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

These Conventions will assemble at the places designated above.

On MONDAY, February 9th, 1874,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This Primary Election shall be held by the Republican Election Officers, and in cases of vacancies the same be filled by the remaining Republican members of the Board. NONE BUT KNOWN REPUBLICANS ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

By order of the Committee.

ROBERT C. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
JOHN W. RIDDELL, JOSEPH W. LEWIS, Vice Chairmen.
M. F. EGAN, J. D. FLEMING, WM. J. DIEHL. Secretaries. je3-156

☞FOR CONTROLLER,
CHARLES P. DUFF,
13th WARD.
ja31:x49

☞FOR MAYOR,
DAVID KIRK.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention. ja28

☞FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ja26

ALLEGHENY.

☞FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
JAMES E. STRICKLER,
Of the Second ward, subject to the decision of the Republican Voters. ja26:x36

☞FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
WM. B. ROSS,
Of the Sixth ward, is an Independent Candidate. ja23:x25

☞FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
ALFRED SLACK,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings. ja21:x67

MEETINGS.

☞NOTICE—TO MASTER BUILDERS. —There will be meeting of the Master Builders Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 6th, at Turner's Hall, Sixth avenue, at which time the election of officers for the ensuing year. All Master Builders are invited to attend. fe4:x58

☞NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY CAR AND TRANSPORTATION CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 369 Liberty street, on WEDNESDAY, February 11th, 1874, at 11 A. M., at which time an election for nine Directors will be held. JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary. fe3:x55

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.— The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the LOYALHANNA COAL AND COKE CO. will be held at the office of the Company, Room 3, No. 376 Penn avenue, THURSDAY, February 17, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. S. H. BAKER, President. Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874. fe5:x66

☞WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.—THE annual election for directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1874, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. JAMES M. BELL, Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 29, 1874. fe4:x57

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Sharpsburg and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Fifth street in the Borough of Sharpsburg be extended and opened to the width of 40 feet from its present terminus at the West Pennsylvania railroad to the Allegheny river.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 31 day of February, 1874.

T. H. GIBSON, Burgess.
Attest—JAMES SCOTT, Secretary pro tem. fe6-x76

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership between WHEELER H. PHELPS and JOHN E. PARKE, under the style of PHELPS, PARKE & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and all settlements made by JOHN E. PARKE, at No. 2 Duquesne Way.

W. H. PHELPS.
JOHN E. PARKE.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1874. fe6:x74

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOSEPH H. DAVIS, of the borough of Sewickley, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pa., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
fe6:x73 U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROBERT ANDREWS AND HENRY C. JONES, Bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of ANDREWS & JONES, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Noah W. Shafer, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
fe6:x72 U. S. Marshal for said District.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm existing under the name of L. G. GRAFF & CO. is hereby dissolved, EDWIN A. GRAFF withdrawing by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by L. G. GRAFF, at 376 Penn avenue.

L. G. GRAFF.
E. A. GRAFF.
Pittsburgh, February 3, 1874.

L. G. GRAFF

Continues under same style and same place as heretofore. fe5:x71

CEMENT.
100 bbls Rosendale;
200 bbls Louisville;
150 bbls Cumberland;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

A general Reduction in all Departments of Stock,

TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS

WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Hand and Machine Made Woolen Goods,

Merino and Wool Underwear, Milinery Goods and Notions.

Stock full up in the several departments.

REMOVAL!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

REMOVAL OF OUR STORE,

Which will take place in MARCH NEXT, we have inaugurated a

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

THAT

Commenced on Monday, January 19,

IMMENSE BARGAINS

Will be offeered, consisting principally of

VELVET HATS, from 25 to 50c,
TRIMMED HATS, 50c, 75c and $1,
BEST WHALEBONE CORSETS, 50c,
HANDKERCHIEFS from 6c Up.

ALSO,

2,845 PIECES

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings!

From 10 and 12 1-2c up to $3 per Yard—about one-half their Value. Also,

KID GLOVES FUR-TOP GLOVES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

Ribbons, Velvets, Laces,

AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES!

AT

ROSENBAUM & CO.'S,

No. 76 Market Street.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

OFFER A LARGE NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES,

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, YARNS,

Standard A A and Extra Heavy XXX Blue and Brown Drills, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that, in virtue, and by authority of an order of Court, made on the 22d day of January, instant, he will, as Assignee of the estate of the

Osage Iron Works COMPANY.

bankrupt, offer for sale at public outcry, at the

Court House in Jefferson City,

on Thursday, the 26th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M., of that day, to the highest and best bidder, the following property of said estate, to-wit: "An Iron Furnace, the lands and appurtenances, the personal property, such as wagons, blacksmith's tools and iron in shop, contents of wagon shop and wagon material, safe, scales and stoves, etc., at and about the store house, flat boats and lines and skiff, brick kiln, wheel barrows, picks, shovels and other tools, together with charcoal, cord wood and iron ore on hand, free of liens and encumbrances. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid and to be secured to the satisfaction of the United States Dist. Court for the Western Dist. of Missouri. Said furnace and other property are about one mile south of the Osage River in Camden county, Missouri, and 120 miles from its mouth. There are over two thousand acres of land belonging to the estate, a good store house, about twenty dwelling houses, 1,350 cords of wood for charcoal, 750 tons of iron ore at the furnace and 12,000 bushels charcoal, with other property. The capacity of the furnace, under proper management, is fifteen tons for twenty-four hours.

The Iron ore found in the vicinity of the furnace and the region round about is that known as the "brown hematite" or "limonite," and usually of a good character, showing by analysis, 50 to 58 per cent. of metallic iron. Very recently I made an examination, in person, and am perfectly satisfied that a sufficient quantity of ore can and will be, for the cash promptly paid, delivered at the furnace to run it for an indefinite period, say for generations, not to cost in any case more than four dollars per ton. It is therefore my opinion that those, desirous of investing in such property, would do well to have their experts visit said works, examine the property and ore banks, and come prepared to spend at least six days in such examination prior to the 22nd of February, so as to be at

Jefferson City on the 26th,

In visiting the Iron Works, the Missouri Pacific Railroad should be left at Tipton, and stage taken for Versailles, 18 miles distant, and there conveyance had to the Works 20 miles.

Purchasers could commence cutting wood for coal 1st of March and fire pits in April, 1,350 cords wood being now cut, and start the furnace by June and continue to run it.

J. W. McCLURG,
ASSIGNEE.
LINN CREEK, MISSOURI, 22nd January, 1874.

STATEMENT OF THE

Pennsylvania Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

For the year ending December 31, 1873.

Full paid Cash Capital..........		$115,800 00
Authorized Capital..........		300,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages..........	$119,122 32	
Stocks..........	3,125 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank..........	17,718 18	
Individual and Agents' Accounts and Uncollected Premiums..........	12,974 04	
Bills Receivable, secured by Mortgage Collateral..........	170 00	
Real Estate and Office Furniture..........	640 50	
Interest Due..........	708 66	
Interest Accrued not Due..........	2,031 62	
		$156,490 32
LIABILITIES.		
Due on Book Accounts..........	$ 227 63	
Dividends..........	994 00	
Losses Adjusted and not Due..........	3,400 00	
		$ 4,621 63
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums..........	$ 61,652 21	
Interest..........	10,581 51	
		$ 72,233 72
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses..........	$ 22,778 91	
Taxes, City and State..........	1,356 89	
Salaries, Printing, Rent and other Expenses..........	5,583 44	
Commissions..........	7,284 19	
Returned Premiums..........	1,939 00	
Re-insurance..........	288 85	
Dividends..........	6,888 88	
		$ 45,812 88

MWF THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

PLASTER.
100 bbls Eastern Calcined Plaster;
50 bbls Western Calcined Plaster.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street.

Statement of Condition OF THE

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,

Of Pittsburgh,

On 31st January, 1874. Published by order of the Board of Trustees.

Cash..........	$ 102,960 84
Expenses and Office Furniture..........	6,080 87
Bonds, Mortgages and other Valid Securities..........	921,218 34
Banking House..........	30,000 00
Real Estate..........	785 88
	$1,041,054 08
Capital Stock..........	$ 300,000 00
Contingent Account..........	45,000 00
Premiums and Interest..........	20,646 01
Dividends Unpaid..........	490 00
Deposit Account..........	674,918 07
	$1,041,054 08

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Little, a Notary Public, in and for the County of Allegheny, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the Peoples' Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of said Bank at the date aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1874.

WM. LITTLE,
Notary Public.
S. F. VON BONNHORST,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE

People's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

For the year ending December 31, 1873.

1. Cash Capital..........		$100,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages..........	$50,662 25	
Collateral Loans..........	23,000 00	
Bills Receivable..........	53,156 13	
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	20,000 00	
Premium Notes..........	7,227 64	
Book Accounts..........	880 17	
Cash..........	12,353 59	
		$167,279 78
3. RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
3. Premiums..........	$54,097 39	
4. Interest..........	13,482 84	
Balance January 1, 1873..........	53,606 29	
		$121,188 57
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses paid..........	$21,389 79	
Taxes..........	1,394 00	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions..........	7,297 79	
Expenses, Salaries and Rent..........	7,827 21	
Dividends..........	16,000 00	
		$ 53,908 79
Balance above Capital..........		$ 67,279 78
Capital Stock..........		100,000 00
		$ 167,279 78
6. Outstanding Risks..........	$3,418,896 51	
7. Unpaid Loans..........	800 00	

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873. ja23:x23-MWF

CLYDE'S

COASTWISE AND

WEST INDIA STEAM LINES,

Via Philadelphia, for

Havana, Cuba—Weekly.
Galveston, Texas—Weekly.
Charleston, S. C.—Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond, Va.—Tri-weekly.
Boston and Providence—Semi-weekly.

Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly.

For through rates, or other information, apply to

AGENT PENNA. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh,
Or WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers,
12 South Delaware avenue,
Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Butler and Penn streets,

At the close of business, Saturday January 31, 1874.

ASSETS.	
Discounts..........	$314,468 08
Real Estate and Banking House..........	28,966 72
Furniture..........	2,081 49
Expense account..........	1,208 81
Cash and Cash Items..........	106,944 51
	$453,500 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock..........	$ 79,897 50
Open deposits..........	193,523 43
Time Deposits..........	147,380 72
Unpaid dividends..........	648 00
Surplus fund..........	32,070 96
	$453,500 61

W. W. YOUNG, President.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 2, 1874. fe4:x25

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

862 PENN STREET.

Dealers in Brooms, Broom Material, Wrapping Paper of all kinds, and Wooden Ware, to which we call the attention of the trade.

☞RAGS WANTED.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$8 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅝.

THE bodies of the Siamese twins are on their way to Philadelphia, to undergo medical examination.

SENATOR CARPENTER has introduced a bill providing for an election in Louisiana in May. We think the movement a mistake, and hope the bill will not pass.

THE Senate of New Jersey has passed a bill subscribing $100,000 in aid of the Centennial, in the name of the State. A certain *pro rata* of the amount is to be paid at regular intervals. This is a plan worthy of being generally followed.

IF MRS. MYRA CLARKE GAINES does not hurry Caleb Cushing away, we know of nothing that will do it,—Fernando Wood's dog not excepted. She charges Caleb with a little swindling transaction, involving 68,000 acres of land. We fancy the Minister will soon be on his way to Spain.

THE Ashantee war is ended,—the terms imposed by General Wolsley, whatever they were, being accepted. They probably included the payment of the expenses of the expedition, the release of prisoners, and whatever else the English General may have thought it wise to require. Had this news been received two weeks earlier, it would have exerted a favorable influence on the fortunes of the Gladstone party.

THE Committee of Thirty, in France, is engaged upon a law to reduce the numbers who shall enjoy the privilege of suffrage. So far as developed, the new law requires persons to be twenty-five years of age, before voting—which will reduce the vote some two millions. Then persons convicted of minor offenses, soldiers under arms, will include a million more. A two years' residence, the payment of taxes on property, and contributions, in one of the four forms to the revenues of the State, are essential to a vote. Altogether about four millions of votes will be cut off—comprising just that portion of the voting population most feared. France is a wonderful country. The mere proposal of such a measure here would create intense excitement.

THE "Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1874," compiled by J. F. Cleveland, Esq., has been received from the publishers, and fully sustains the high character of its former issues. It contains a vast quantity of useful information—astronomical tables, Constitution of the United States, a summary of the public laws passed at the third session of the Forty-second Congress, list of the appropriations, statistics of foreign and domestic trade, public debt statement, railroad and canal statistics, financial statements of the different States, obituary of the year, list of the members of the Government and of Congress, summary of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, full election returns from each State and Territory, &c. Price twenty-five cents.

THE MAYORALTY contest in Philadelphia, develops an amusing feature. The *Press* began it, by publishing articles from the *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*, in favor of McClure, when he was the Reform candidate for Senator. They retort by copying from the *Press* its articles in favor of Stokely, a short time since. The *Press* now whines against this, saying that its articles were published when Stokely was professedly honest, but that since, he had gone over to the ring. The others reply that their articles in favor of McClure were written when he was under a written pledge to support Grant if elected, but that since he had violated that, and every other pledge he had made, while Stokely had stood up to the people on the new Constitution on election day. So far, it looks as though the *Press* were "in a hole."

THE Judges' salaries issue is the source of considerable discussion in the Legislature. The tendency seems to be to hold the salaries down to $5,000 for city Judges in Philadelphia. A constitutional difficulty comes to the surface in the fact that the Philadelphia Judges are now in receipt of $7,000 salary, of which $5,000 is paid by the State and $2,000 by the city. But the new Constitution requires that the compensation shall not be reduced. If it were confined to this, it might be said that the Legislature need take cognizance of only such sums as are paid by the State: but section 18 of the Judiciary article requires the Judges to receive no other compensation than that paid by the State. Whatever the Philadelphia Judges receive should be paid to those in Allegheny county, and as it is very probable that the State must pay those of Philadelphia $7,000 (their friends ask for $8,000) the same sum should be paid those of this county. With this as a basis, the other sums can be readily arranged.

SO THE *Tribune's* startling documents are forgeries. The only "illustrious" person affected, is the "Professor." He is convicted, by his own procedure, of being rather less keen and sensible than a judicious newspaper man is expected to be. If we remember correctly, we have had some exhortations from the *Tribune*, relative to the meanness of indulging in controversial discussions,—yet it is hard to indicate anything worse than beclouding the fair fame of prominent officials,—for this was the effect of the *Tribune's* first *pronunciamento*,—and afterward being compelled to confess that the documents on which the insinuations were based, were forgeries. There is one thing worse than that,—it is to declare that the characters of public officials warranted the *Tribune* in crediting those same forgeries. This, strange to say, the *Tribune* does. Caught in a bad place, it declares in effect that our public men are as bad as these forgeries represent, and it was this,—not the stupidity of the Professor,—that inspired credit. Rather a small potato.

WE DESIRE to be properly respectful toward the Postmaster General, but we are reluctantly compelled to think that he belongs to that experimenting class of persons who never are satisfied, unless advocating some new and untried scheme. It is not at this moment at all certain that his long cherished scheme of abolishing the franking privilege, although it involves some commendable features, has resulted, or will result, in any improvement in the finances of this Department. On the contrary, it seems probable it will not. His postal telegraph scheme has been mercilessly exploded by Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company—and it now has scarcely the semblance of life. His postal savings bank scheme was contemptuously thrown out by the Committee on Currency and Banking, and only unfavorably reported, on the score of politeness. Now the Postmaster General wishes to compel newspaper publishers to prepay the postage on all their papers—in other words, aid the Department in collecting its postages. If Mr. Cresswell cannot run his department, the shortest method will be to resign, and let some one have it who can.

THE *Post* seems to desire to have an argument with us over the Louisiana question. We would be perfectly willing to accommodate it, could we be convinced that it knows anything about that subject. We have neither time nor space to spare, to get the *Post* right as to facts, and as the argument could only come in afterward, it promises to be a lengthy task. The following will illustrate what we mean: "We ask the GAZETTE: Has Congress less right to declare that Kellogg was not legally elected than Grant had to declare that he was? We should like for our contemporary to answer that question without any evasion." We answer, "without any evasion," that Grant never did declare that Kellogg was not legally elected,—never, indeed, made any declaration on the subject. The United States troops, in New Orleans, were used to enforce the mandates of the Courts,—and not any decision of the President, as to the merits of the case. We maintain, and the *Post* professes to agree with us, that Congress has no power to decide as to the legality of a local election, and if it will do our cotemporary any good, we will say that the President has no such power. Nor has he attempted to exercise it. Our neighbor rather grandiloquently denies our statement, that the Democracy claimed that the general Government is subordinate to the States, and that any State can withdraw from the Union at pleasure. The Southern States *did* withdraw, so far as any action of their's could accomplish that result. As to the first point, we commend the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut Democracy a few days ago, and ask the *Post* to consider it: "We affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign, and independent States, subject only to the limitations, and that all powers not therein expressly granted to the National Government are reserved to the States respectively." If this doesn't teach State supremacy, we do not comprehend its drift. It is exactly what the *Post's* Southern friends and Democrats believed, and they exemplified the meaning they attached to the word by seceding, and thus starting the war of rebellion.

SPRING STATE ELECTIONS.

The New Hampshire and Connecticut elections, the former on the 10th of March and the latter on the 6th of April—derive their importance, chiefly, from the fact that next Fall the Congressional elections will be held, and the Spring vote is supposed to indicate the drift of popular sentiment. The vote is usually very close in the two States above mentioned. The Republicans carried New Hampshire at the Spring election in 1873, polling 34,023 votes to 32,016 votes for their opponents, and electing Ezekiel A. Straw Governor by a majority of 2,007. In Connecticut, on the other hand, the Democrats were successful at the last election, polling 45,059 votes to 39,245 for the Republicans, and electing Charles R. Ingersoll Governor by 5,814 majority. In Connecticut this year there will also be an active canvass for the Legislature, as the new one to be chosen will have a United States Senator to elect to succeed William A. Buckingham, Republican, whose terms expires with the next session of Congress. The present Connecticut Legislature contains 131 Democrats, 113 Republicans, 9 Liberal Republicans and 2 Independents, a Democratic majority of two over all the other parties combined. In New Hampshire the candidates for Governor are already in the field, Luther McCutchins, a farmer and "granger," being the Republican, and James W. Weston (who was Governor in 1872-3) the Democratic nominee. In Connecticut the Democrats re-nominated Governor Ingersoll, but the Republicans have not yet held their State Convention, though it is regarded as probable that Henry B. Harrison will be nominated. The Democrats, at New Haven, indicated some confidence, by adopting the most rigid State Rights resolutions, thus showing that they felt themselves strong enough to avow their real sentiments. The New York *Tribune*, which would like them to succeed, counsels them that they did unwisely; that some non-committal resolutions would have served their purpose better. Probably, but we will see.

LOUISIANA COMPLICATIONS.

Back of what may be termed the legal aspects of the Louisiana question, are its political complications, concerning which are many reports, some of which are exceedingly disagreeable, and all of which are apparently tainted with wrong. There is a prevalent belief that the entire list of politicians involved in the Louisiana struggle, Warmoth, Kellogg, McEnry, McMillan, Pinchback, Durell, Norton, Carter, and all others, high and low, are guilty of wrongs, more or less grave. The central features of the evil seem to be frauds in elections and bribery. In the mass of rumors and flying reports, it is hard to sift the true from the false, but there is little doubt that most, if not all, of the gentlemen mentioned, are tainted with corruption. It makes up a very perplexing case. If these men would stay in New Orleans and fight their battles there, the country could look on and let them fight it out. But they have transferred it to Washington, and thus compelled recognition of a different character.

What is now said to be proposed is this: The Senate and House to refuse seats to applicants, but keep the question open till the Legislature adjourns. This will prevent an election by the present Legislature and remand, practically, the entire subject to the people of Louisiana, their November election involving all the Lower House of the Legislature and half of the Senate. It is hoped that an election will settle all pending difficulties, by the return of such men as the people shall honestly elect as members of the Legislature. This will, if Pinchback is rejected, elect a United States Senator in his place. Thus this phase of the trouble will be disposed of.

It seems not to be clearly settled whether Durell shall be impeached or resign. That he will be impeached if he does not resign is entirely probable. Just what are the charges against him in their entirety we do not know. There is much in rumor, but this, it should be remembered, is merely allegation thus far, and not evidence. The orders issued in the election case are said to have been illegal. We doubt this, but such are the statements. The worst thing, in its surface appearance, alleged against him, is that of making Norton assignee in all cases of bankruptcy, the man being thus enabled to amass a large fortune. That complicity can be proven to the extent of Durell sharing with Norton, we do not know. That there should be a desire to close up the business as easily as possible, and to this end induce Durell to resign, is not strange, but, on the contrary, is entirely proper. Such, in brief, is the scope of the rumors current on the subject.

It will be seen that these do not involve improperly the President, nor the Republican party, as an organization. The various parties involved represent the Republican, Reform or Liberal, and Democratic parties, in nearly equal proportions. So far as politics go, one element is about as good as the other. Of those in Washington, the President has been extremely desirous of meeting the question fairly, by impeaching Durell, and cleaning out, so far as Congress has power to do it, the entire corrupt nest. Such has been the view of prominent Republicans in both branches of Congress. They alone have spoken out clearly and strongly. It seems to be forgotten by the opposition press that the revelations made come as the result of investigations by Republicans, and that all that has been done, thus far, has been accomplished mainly by persons of our party faith. If it could be done, we are persuaded that the evil elements in New Orleans would be speedily driven from power. The trouble is, that to do this, involves a violation of the Constitution, and hence the hesitancy manifested. But so far as the President and Congress could go to remedy existing evils they have gone.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

A Winter Journey to Connemara, with Some Personal Experiences of that Wet Country: and Mention of a Little Amateur Bog Trotting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, January 19, 1874.

Perhaps in all Ireland there is no more picturesque region than Connemara. Lying, as it does, in the extreme West, along and close to the coast of Galway, it is out of the way of the mass of tourists, who think when they have seen Killarney, Dublin, and the Giant's Causeway, they have *done* Ireland. But there are excuses for not visiting Connemara. It is wild, bleak, mountainous and uniquely beautiful, but it is remote, and the hotel accommodations are not always to be had, nor always desirable when they do exist.

Shortly after Christmas I started with three friends at half-past seven o'clock at night for Galway. It was a blustering night, and the rain rattled against the train as we moved westward, but we had but little interest in that, for we had not yet been educated to care much whether it blew and rained or not. We reached Galway at half-past twelve, and were soon enjoying the comfortable beds of the great desolate railway hotel.

Galway I shall not attempt to describe, though I have visited it more than once. It is sufficient to say, that it is a deadish sort of an Irish town, with stone citified buildings, elbowed by thatched hovels, with a few interesting remnants of ancient architecture, and a river noted for being so full of salmon, in the season, that it is easy to see them darting about as you stand on the bridge.

At half-past ten next morning we were all mounted on that most singular of conveyances, a long car, which plys regularly between Galway and Clifden, through a bleak country, showing more signs of desolation and want of thrift, in the shape of ruined houses, roofless cottages, and fields which have ceased to be cultivated, than any other part of Ireland I have seen.

There was a pleasant old priest with us for part of the time, and to him every hat was touched, as we passed occasional peasants on the road; now an old fellow in ragged knee breeches and coat, grey stockings and stout shoes, now a tattered lad, with a pitiful donkey hauling a cart, high-piled with square blocks of turf, and now, perhaps, a woman, with one dirty flannel petticoat over her head, another tied around her waist, and long grey stockings covering her legs, but offering little or no protection to her shoeless feet, which had naturally worn away heels and toes and most of the soles of the woolen coverings.

We had scarcely got out of Galway when the wind began to blow and the rain began to beat against us. We were all well provided with water proof coats, overcoats, rugs and umbrellas, but thirty miles in such a storm was no joke, and umbrella after umbrella succumbed, broken ribbed, rug after rug became saturated until we were a cold, wet, dispirited party, needing all the benefit we could get from the glass of potheen which we got from a low wayside cabin, before which our driver pulled up mysteriously. I do not know if that fragrant mountain dew was really delicious, but it seemed so to us, and we all agreed that it was all that kept us alive through that dreadful journey to which my philosophic friend compared the famous horrors of the middle passage as something almost as bad.

Thirty miles from Galway we had to leave the main road, and there, at a place called Recess, we found our host expectant's wagonette awaiting us. Thus far there had been scarcely any scenery of note, but the next ten miles were through landscapes of unrivalled beauty. Glendalough and Lough Eina, all the famous Ballinahinch estates and the mountain peaks known as the Twelve Pins were around us, but we took no note of scenery then; we were wet, cold, hungry, low spirited, and ill-tempered. The rain was worse than ever, and it was so dark we could not have seen much if we would have done so. And so, forty weary miles from Galway, we at length reached our destination. As we drove up to the house we just caught a glimpse of the dim outlines of high mountains, between which and us tossed Lough Kylemore, its black surface lashed into white foaming waves and driving mist, its surf roaring sea-like on the beach, when the front door was flung open, a broad stream of light shone out, and our kindly Scotch host appeared with his son, laughing at us for our miserable appearance, and hurrying us into the house. There was a course of hot water and coarse towels, there was a mighty dinner, in which, I remember, luscious mountain mutton and crisp lough geese were conspicuous, and there we sat, beslippered, around the cheerful, blazing fire, smoking our pipes, sipping our hot punch, and listening to the howling winds, the driving sleet and the beating waves, glad that at last we could do so with equanimity, and satisfied that our lines had fallen into pleasant places.

Upon looking over my note book of nearly a year ago, I have found a description of my first evening at this same Kylemore on a former visit, and I have been tempted to give you that by way of contrast. It was about the first of last April, and I had gone with my host to Westport, and driven over from there to a place called Aasleigh. We took our lunch on the bank of the leaping, brawling Eskell, near a little waterfall and under a clump of rhododendrons, and then we got on board the car, which met us here, and started for Kylemore. Half the way we kept by the side of the Killery, a lovely fiord, as like Norway, with its windings and its high, dark mountains, as well could be. Then we turned inland, after leaving the little village of Teenane, facing the curious dozen of mountains called the Twelve Pins, winding past little ponds and under the shadows of mountains past Lough na Carrigan and Lough Fe, until, at last, I catch my first glimpse of Lough Kylemore, and then Kylemore House. I never remember such an evening. The house faces the lake, which is half a mile broad, and on the other side rises a steep, dark mountain, treeless and grand. Away down two miles, at the lake's other end, looms Bengooria, or the Diamond Mountain. After satisfying our hunger, we walked down to a point of rocks, the limit of the estate, and sat and enjoyed such a view as is not often seen. Through gaps at the western end of the lake streamed a grand glory of light. The sky was gorgeous with sunset tints and illuminated clouds, the lake repeated the colors, the mountains all around were sombre and rich in their dark shades, save here and there, where, through some, by us unseen, valley, came a stream of sun light, making broad, smiling streaks on their old faces. It was a lovely sunset, brightened by the exquisite beauty of the place; and all the while the larks kept up their evening songs, not poured out in carrols to heaven, but more melancholy, sung to lower, earthly regions. At last the colors began to fade and we turned back to the house. Every thing was profound peace, the lake was placid, with the dying colors still there, and the only sounds were the clear whistling of the curlew and the "pee-wit" of the mournful plover, with now and again the cry of the cock grouse up above us among the heather on the mountain side.

Unskillful as this description is, I think I owe it to Kylemore to say what I can to show how different it is even in April from what I found it in December. For when we arose on the morning following our arrival, we found the sky threatening and the lake still rough, while everything was bleak and dreary.

We got into a boat and were pulled, in spite of the waves, two miles down the lake. There it narrows suddenly to a tiny river, only a few yards wide, with mountains close to it on either side. The river is not much longer than it is wide, but we got out and walked around the projecting mountain, and then a strange sight burst upon us. The mountains draw back again, the river again expands into Lough Pollocappul, and on its brink, at the farther end, stands a white and wonderful castle, all towers and turrets, and with its beautiful irregularity of outline brought out sharply by the black back ground of the mountain behind it. It is a grand surprise in this bleak, wild, barren country, miles from any other house save that of our host, to come suddenly upon such a picture of civilized art, with its terraces and gardens and great stretches of green houses. And inside the wonder is as great, for not in London or New York will you find more elegant appointments or more perfect household attractions. It is the seat of a wealthy Englishman, who is one of the members of Parliament for Galway, and who has spent vast sums of money here in building himself a luxurious home and reclaiming the boglands, making them into smiling fields, and giving employment to scores of the people about.

But I cannot go on thus minutely, or I will overtax the patience and the space of the GAZETTE.

We inspected the castle, its grounds and its wonderful green houses. We played billiards, and ate lunch, and got pretty wet going home. The next day we went for a walk, first with the laird, our host, to his waterfall of Lecknavarna, and then along the shore of Lough Fe, on a little peninsula upon which is built a shooting box called Eilandrhoe, belonging to Sir Wm. Wilde. The wind was high, and blew the surf in clouds from the lake upon us. At the head of the lake we crossed the river on stepping stones, over which the waves kept washing, and then skirting along one end of Lough Muck, we climbed a mountain road and were soon looking down upon Salrack, one of the loveliest valleys in all Ireland, through which the little Killery winds. But we were not caring much for scenery just then, for the spray had turned into a Scotch mist, which drove down from the steep sides of Muilrea and its brother mountains, and that soon turned into a steady, down-pour of rain. Down we plunged into the valley, hoping for warmth and refreshment, but when we reached the house we found only a care-taker, with the news that everybody had gone to Dublin. So we had to climb, wet and hungry, up out of the valley again.

We had meant to go down to the coast and along by the sea, but as that would have given us two miles more walk we started back the way we came, recrossing the stepping stones, now deep under water, and trudging our weary seven miles home again, more thoroughly drenched than I ever saw gentlemen before, being literally without one dry stitch of clothes upon us, while our feet scrunched the water in our boots in mournful time with our stride. Yet, so cheerful are dinner and fire, dry clothes, and good company, that we were laughing that very evening at our misadventure.

I can not go into details of our day spent trudging over a boggy mountain after harriers, which never caught the hares which we saw them start, though their deep mouthed baying accorded well with the great slopes of bog grass and heather. It would take too long to describe our inspection of our host's hundreds of little black faced sheep, scattered over the mountain, or of his famous attempt to improve the mountain by miles of drains, and by planting ninety thousand trees, of which a few hundreds still exist in a shrublike state, to bear their testimony against the sterility of the soil.

Neither can I tell of a walk taken through an altogether undrained bog, in which we would find places into which we would not sink farther than our knees; only by dint of wonderful acrobatic feats of jumping, occasionally periling our very existence by rushing across bits of ill-famed quaking bog; and all this to see the fishermen stretch their little seins across the river, while the others beat the waters above with sticks to frighten the salmon down, which, when caught, were destined to serve the purposes of the fishery improvement commissioners, before again being released. A process as interesting and novel to me as almost to repay me for my fatigue and my having to return to the house covered with reeking bog stuff.

I cannot tell of the gathering of guests at the castle and the wonderful theatricals there, for I could not stay long enough to see them, nor can I tell of the horrors of the journey home; for that drive of twenty-four miles in rain, snow, sleet and hail to Westport (passing unnoticed the beautiful Killery and the majestic Croagh Patrick, Irelands grandest mountain) succeeded by nine weary hours on a cold night in a train without any artificial heat, is too terrible to describe. I saw Westport, its huge empty warehouses, its beautiful crewe bay and its grand mountain peak last year, but I had no thoughts for them this time, and I was glad, indeed, when the journey was over and I reached Dublin, cold and stiff, at six o'clock on a Sunday morning.

W. K.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SIXTY-FIVE railroad trains daily enter and leave Portland, Me.

THE law seems to be the most popular profession in Congress. Forty-four out of seventy-two in the Senate, and 250 out of 290 in the House have studied it.

THE Chicago *Advance*, remarking on the tightness of boots and shoes and the capabilities of the foot, pitifully declares that we don't get half the good from our toes that we might.

BOYS under the age of sixteen, in Carthage, Ill., are prohibited, by an ordinance lately passed by the town authorities, from the use of tobacco or drinking pop. The merchants are warned against selling the above articles to youngsters.

EDWARD K. WINSHIP, the alleged defaulting bankrupt, who left New York about the 15th of last November, owing, it is said, about $400,000, has returned, upon consideration that his creditors will allow him to settle up his affairs and liquidate his liabilities as far as he is able.

A RICHMOND dispatch says the bodies of the Siamese Twins are now on their way to Philadelphia in charge of the medical commission recently sent from that city. The widows of the twins consented to an autopsy being made upon condition that the remains of their late husbands should not be unnecessarily mutilated.

THE dissolution of the cotton firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., of New York, is said to have been owing to the alleged fact that their five clerks had been speculating for two years and making good their losses out of the firm's funds. Unable any longer to conceal their defalcations, the clerks made clean breasts of their transactions, and the dissolution of the firm became necessary.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, limber, chafe, nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Ruptured persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing, badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE Co.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ATTRACTIVE.

SILKS	At $1.50 a Yard.	A Splendid Bargain in BLACK SILKS.
SILKS	At $1.60 a Yard.	Cheney Bro's American BLACK SILKS.
SILKS	At $1 85 a Yard.	Cheney Bros' Colored Dress Silks, all the Latest Shades.
POPLINS	At 25 cents a Yard.	Extra Good Value in a heavy BLACK POPLIN.
ALPACAS	At 25 Cents a Yard.	Black Alpacas!!
ALPACAS	At 31, 37 1-2, 40, 50 and 62 1-2c cts.	Great Bargains in Black Alpacas.
ALPACAS	At 25 Cents a Yard.	Colored Alpacas, all shades.

French Merinos,
Drap De Ete,
Drap De France,
Epinglines,
Silk Warp
Cashmeres.

REPPS, DELAINES,
Poplins, Alpacas,
DRESS GOODS,
All grades and qualities.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

February 3d, 1874.

HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
OPENED
THIS DAY,
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
3,000 PIECES.
New Patterns,
All Widths,
AT THE
LOW PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

WANTED!
North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and
Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 for 100 Shares.
Explanatory Circular mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
BROKER,
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
OPENED THIS WEEK.

Embroidered Skirts,
Embroidered Waists,
Embroidered Underwear,
Infants' Chemise,
Embroidered Shawls.

Ladies' Fine Underwear,
Infants' Dresses,
Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Merino Shawls,
Misses' Fine Underwear,
Infants' Flannel and Merino Shirts and Sacques, Embroidered.

Infants' Linen Embroidered Shirts, &c.
Pillow Cases,
Pillow Shams,
Sham Sheets,
Tucked, Ruffled and Embroidered.

HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Ribbons and Flowers,
New Scarfs and Ties,
New Handkerchiefs,
New Collars and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERED LETTERS.
Linen Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Colored Waists.
WHITE SKIRTING!

Stock has never been so complete with all the "Latest Novelties" as at the present, and full of bargains at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
ARE OFFERING GOOD BARGAINS IN
NEW GOODS
Three-Quarter Bleached Muslin
Manufactured for our sales—yard wide—soft finished and equal in quality to any goods sold at 16c. in this market, at 12½c.
Percale Shirting Prints,
In all the new styles at 10c.
4-4 Fine Brown Muslins,
9-8 Fine Brown Muslins,
AT 10 CENTS.
Extra good value in
SHEETING MUSLINS,
AT 12½ CENTS.

Loom Table Linens, 25 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 31 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 37 1-7 cents.
Damask Table Linens, 50 cents.
Damask Table Linens, 65 cents.
Turkey Red Table Linens, 87 1-2 cents.
Napkins, white and colored, at from 75 cents to $2 per dozen.
Lawn Damask Towels at from 8 cents to $1.
Shirt Fronts, full stock, very cheap.
Irish Linen at low prices.
Tickings, Furniture Checks, Quilts, Counterpanes and full stock of Housekeeping Goods at low prices.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.

NOTICE.—I HAVE RETURNED TO MY native State, after an absence of more than thirty years, to engage in my profession as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery in all the Courts held in Allegheny county. My office, for the present, is at 89 Fifth avenue, where I will give my undivided attention to any business that may be entrusted to my care.
WM. H. SUTTON.
January 16, 1873. ja27:57x

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.

Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.

DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&s 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

SPECIAL!
AT 6 1-4 CENTS,
Prints, Best Colors.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
Prints, Fast Colors.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
Prints, Shirting Styles,
Short lengths—a great bargain.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
Towels, All Linen.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
Crash, All Linen.
AT 10 CENTS,
Muslins, Yard Wide.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Muslins, Extra Value.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Carpet, Stair Carpet.
"Elastic Sponge,"
FOR PILLOWS, &c.
Toilet Quilts,
Toilet Sets,
Marseilles Quilts,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Table Linens, &c.
Stock very complete—prices very low, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS
B. 128. B.
FEDERAL STREET.
An Extra Bargain.
TWO CASES
4-4 Bleached Muslin at 13½ cents (by the piece only) usually retailed at 18c.
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
Domestics and
Housekeeping Goods,
Table Linens,
Shirting Linens,
Sheeting Linens.
All purchased at the lowest cash prices touched during the panic, hence we are offering very superior value.
ONE CASE
NEW ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
CHOICE NEW SHADES, AT 65c,
Formerly sold at $1 00 per yard.
EXTRA VALUE IN
Black Goods!
Black Corded Epinglines 25 cents.
Value 37½c.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 35, 37½ and 50 cents, fully 10 cents a yard less than usual price.
Fine Black Pure Mohairs
Proportionately cheap.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—Shirt Fronts in great variety.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of BUTLER STREET, from Forty-ninth street to Bridge near McMahon's Refinery, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1874. ja6

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing of Enoch street, from Roberts street to Devilliers street, and South street Board Walk, from Maple avenue to East street, and McClean avenue Board Walk, from Beltzhoover avenue to Brown avenue, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER,
ja29 City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessments made by the Viewers on the re-grading of OLD AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1874. ja18

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED—The report of the viewers on the opening of LOWRIE STREET, from its present terminus to city line, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
de31:w51 Controller.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
no23-d&s

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

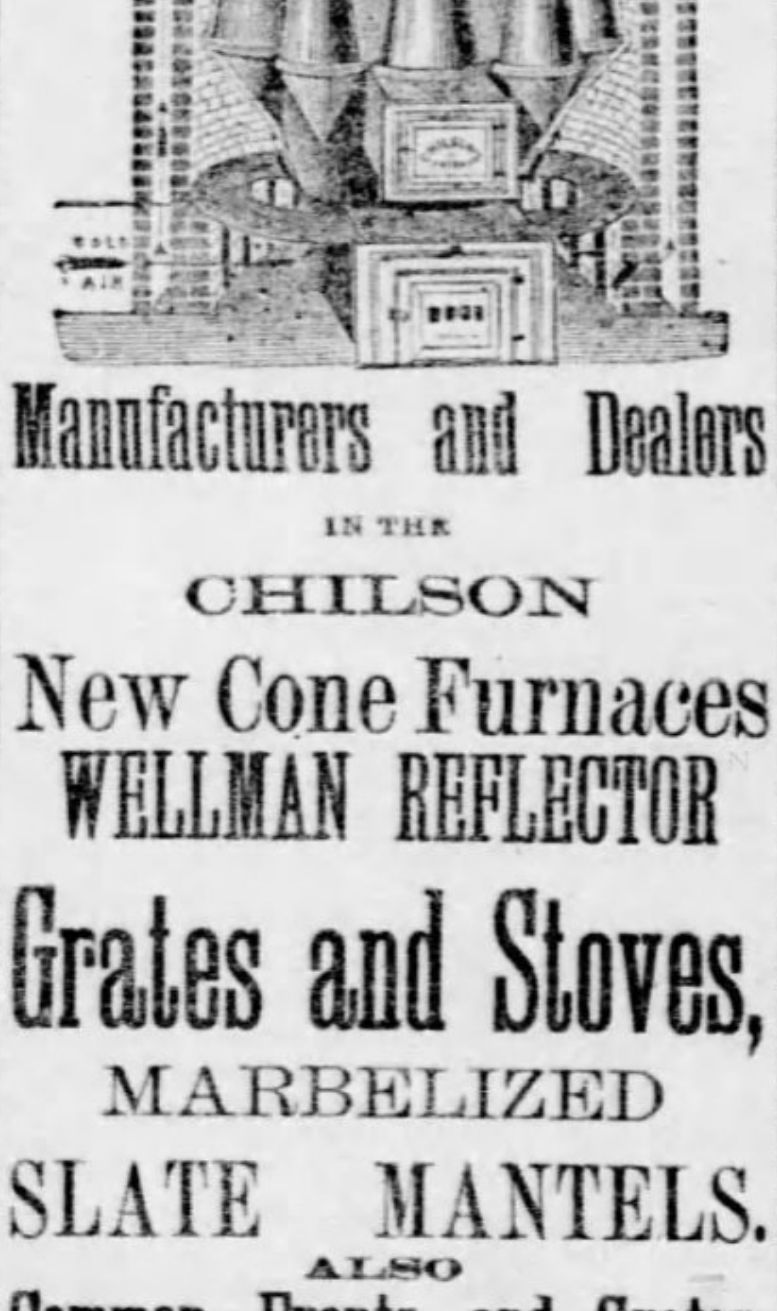
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have in Store for Sale, and to arrive
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
2 cars Wheat.
100 sacks prime Timoty Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE
IMPORTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
STANDARD PRINTS.
Standard Muslins.
BLEACHED GOODS.
Table Linens.
TICKINGS AND CHECKS.
ALL KINDS OF
Domestic Dry Goods,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, &C.,
A FULL STOCK
At Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

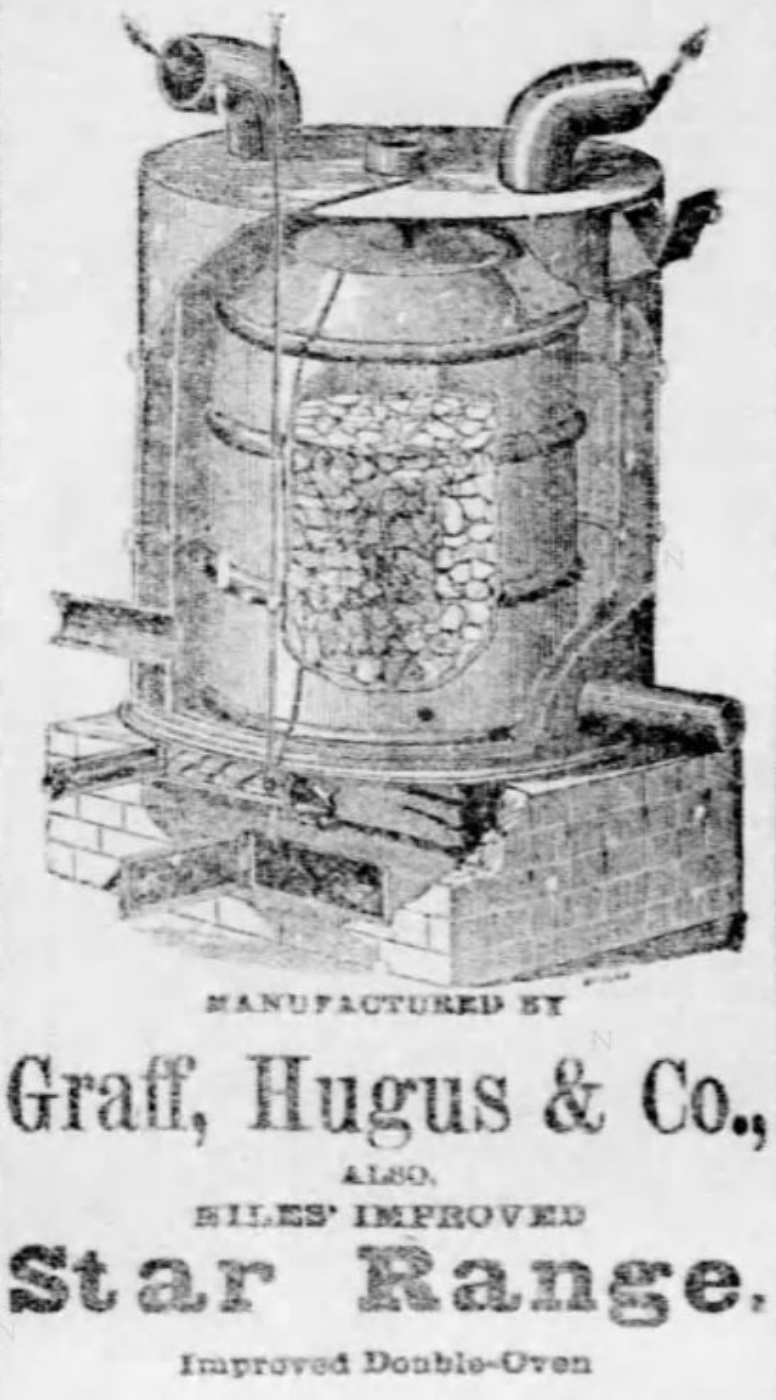


Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
SILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. au28

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty
Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. je19

Coal! Coal! Coal
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. oc16-v90

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet in their respective wards, at their usual voting places, and vote by ballot for city officers and members of the Select and Common Councils, as indicated below:

One Person to serve as Mayor.
One Person to serve as City Treasurer.
One Person to serve as City Controller.

Said Mayor, Treasurer and Controller to serve for three years from the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875, or such time thereafter as may be designated by law. One person to serve as City Controller for the unexpired term of Robert J. McGowan, resigned.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Controller's office, in Municipal Hall, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Orphans' Court, in the Court House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, on Ann street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Smallman streets; second precinct, to meet at the Public School House, on Smallman street, near Thirtieth street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Minersville School House; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the School House, corner of Miner and Dickson streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, known as the Soho School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Common Council and two members of Select Council.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, first precinct, to meet at the Liberty Street School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Fortieth Street School House, in said ward; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Hatfield School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, on Butler street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ellsworth avenue in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward; the electors of the second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on Negley's Run road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, First precinct, to meet at the Irwin's School House in said ward; second precinct to meet at Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 1, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The electors of the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the tavern of Mrs. Kreig's in said ward; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the shop of Adam Cook, at the corner of Holt street and Ormsby lane, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store, on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The electors of the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of part of the township of Wilkins, to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1874.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.
fe6

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM....ALEX. G. COCHRAN.

Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
No. 94 Diamond St.,
PITTSBURGH.
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable Attorneys in all parts of the United States.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stock wholesale and retail.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE
Western District of Pennsylvania,
IN THE MATTER OF
LOWRIE CHILDS, Bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose the following described Real Estate lately of LOWRIE CHILDS, the said Bankrupt, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Allegheny, County and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north side of North Diamond street (formerly called Strawberry alley), at the corner of said street and Union avenue, and running thence northwardly along Union avenue thirty feet to a point; thence westwardly by a line parallel with North Diamond street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to an alley; thence southwardly by a line parallel with Union avenue thirty (30) feet to North Diamond street, and thence eastwardly along said street one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to Union avenue at the place of beginning—a more particular description of which appears in the deed from Wm. B. Pusey to said Bankrupt, dated August 15th, 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book, vol. 281, page 8. On said lot there is erected a fine three-story Brick House, with back buildings; contains 14 rooms and all the modern conveniences, and stable on rear of lot. Will be sold subject to a mortgage in favor of Wm. B. Pusey, recorded in said Recorder's office, in Mortgage Book, vol. 131, page 76, on which there is now owing some $17,500, and free, clear and discharged from any and all other liens and incumbrances whatsoever.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
Crucible Works,
ja24:x23 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Allegheny Wharf, the steamboat

Oil Valley,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the Steamboat

J. Sharp McDonald,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of D. A. & J. Sharp McDonald.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.
February 3, 1874.

HAVANA CIGARS AT REDUCED PRICES—We are just in receipt of a fresh invoice choice Havana Cigars, including Cubanas, Upmann, Golden Angel, Villar, Flor del Fumar, Flor de Cuba and other celebrated brands; also a full assortment of Key West Cigars of the best known brands for sale by the box or at retail by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Douthett, J. P. Smith,
Frank Kohne, Jno. W. Haney,
M. W. Sackett, Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagenor, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Feb. 6, 1874.

The tendency to strength in the banks is the only special local feature at this time. Business seems to be improving moderately, but healthfully. The banks are able to care for more paper than offers, but the character of that offering is closely scrutinized. Still this scrutiny is not so rigid as it was two months since. A gradual but steady improvement in business is apparent, and it is now quite evident that Spring will develop a vigorous and healthful trade.

Stocks were strong and higher yesterday chiefly under the lead of Western Union. There is an apparent inclination to lift up the cheaper stocks, some of which have been neglected and are still low.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Gold closed at	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118⅝	118⅝
Do., do. 1881	117⅞	118
5-20 1862	115½	115¾
5-20—1864	116⅛	116⅜
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new	116½	117
" 1867	118	118¼
" 1868—coupons	117⅞	118
10-40's	110⅝	110⅝
10-40's—coupons	114⅜	114⅝
Currency 6's	115⅜	115⅜
New 5 per cents	111⅜	111⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅛	103⅞
Erie	49⅜	49⅝
A. & P. Preferred	18⅞	
C. C. & I. C.		31⅛
St. Paul	46⅞	47⅜
Do. preferred	71⅜	71⅝
Michigan Southern	82	82
Do. Central	93⅜	93⅜
North Western Common	59⅝	59⅞
Do. preferred	71⅜	73
Rock Island	106⅝	107
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42⅜
Western Union Telegraph	76⅜	76⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	34⅜	34⅜
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅞
Toledo & Wabash	53⅜	53⅝
Harlem	124⅜	125⅜
Chicago and Alton	108⅜	108⅝
Adams Express	94⅜	94⅜
American Express	63⅜	64⅜
U. S. Express	69⅜	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74	74⅜
I. C.	104⅜	105⅜
Fort Wayne	93⅜	94

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	49⅜	49⅜
Reading	57	56⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	121⅜	121⅜
Oil Creek	17⅛	17⅝
Lehigh Valley	60	59⅞
A. V. R. R 7-30	91	91
Central Transportation	43	43
Empire do.	50	50
Penna. scrip dividend	96	95⅞

NEW YORK, February 5, 1874.

Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was steady at 484½@485 for sixty days and 488@488¾ for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $638,000. Stocks were buoyant until late in the day, when it was reported that the legal tenders decreased a million dollars. This depressed prices until it was known that there was a slight increase, when the market reacted from the low figures, and closed strong. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Harlem, Rock Island, St. Joseph and Quicksilver. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 33-600 shares, of which 26,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Union Pacific, 8,400 Pacific Mail, 6,400 St. Paul, 5,800 New York Central, 12,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Lackawanna, and 1,000 Rock Island. It is understood that arrangements are being completed by the Lake Shore Company to hereafter connect by the new Eel river road from Butler to Logansport, Indiana, with the C. C. & I. C. road at the latter point for its western connections.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's '62, 115½; do. '64, 116⅝; do. '65, 118; 5-20s, '65, new, 117; do. '67, 118¼; do. '68, 118; new 6's, 111⅝; 10-40's, 114¼; Currency 6's, 114⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92⅝; Tennessee, old, 81¾; do. new, 81¾; Virginia, new, 47; do. old, 39; North Carolina, new, 28; do. old, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 74; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76⅝; Quicksilver, 34⅞; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75¼; American Express, 64; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 42¼; New York Central, 103⅞; Erie, 49¼; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 118; Michigan Central, 93¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¼; Northwestern common, 60⅛; do. preferred, 74; Rock Island, 107; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 47⅝; do preferred, 71¼; Toledo & Wabash, 53¼; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 15; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 108⅛; do. preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84¾; Burlington & Quincy, 105¼; Lake Shore, 84; Union Pacific, 34¼; Central Pacific, 95¼; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108⅜.

LONDON, February 5—5 P. M.—Consols, 92@92⅝; 5-20s '65, 108¼; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 95¼; Erie, 45¼; do preferred, 69¼.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes 58f 47½c.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—5 20s '62, 98¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

The markets in general continue moderately active, but are devoid of any features worthy of special notice: the demand is almost wholly confined to supplying immediate wants, and the inquiry is chiefly for such articles as are of absolute necessity. In regard to values there have been no recent important changes which have not already been noted.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully up to present requirements, and prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $2.50 to $4.50 ℔ brl. according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75c ℔ gallon.

BEANS—The market if anything is a shade firmer, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices; we continue to quote at $2@2.25 ℔ bushel.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet, and cannot be fairly quoted above 25@28c ℔ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues meagre, but prices remain as last quoted: 3¾ cents to the trade, and 4 cents in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The market, contrary to general expectation, is still holding its own, and notwithstanding the receipts continue liberal there has been no accumulation, and prices, especially for the better grades, are fully sustained: prime to choice roll, 35@38; medium to good, 25@30 and 15@20 for common to fair. The eastern markets are reported firmer.

CHEESE—Is firm at the recent advance. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 16@16½, that is for job lots.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ℔ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ℔ brl., according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—The market for almost everything of this character continues very quiet, unusually so for this season of the year, but there has been no recent change in prices.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in light supply, and held firmly at 8@10, as to quality. Peaches quotable at 10@12 for mixed; 13@15 for halves. Black berries, 14@15. Pitted Cherries, 22@25; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—There has been rather more inquiry for fresh within the past few days, and while as yet there has been no improvement in prices, the market is a shade firmer: we continue to quote at 22@23. Pickled continue dull, and may be rated at 15@17.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and if anything, a shade weaker, under the influence of recent advices from the west reporting a slight reduction in freights, and then wheat is offish, although there has been no quotable decline here as yet. Some dealers, we understand, are shading slightly to good buyers, but this is the exception, not the rule. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.25@7.75. Red winters, $8@8.50; white, $9@10. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues quiet not so much for for want of buyers as an absence of stock in which to operate; we continue to quote Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1.60@1.65 and white at $1.70@1.75. Oats in light supply and steady demand but unchanged: 54@56, as to quality. Ear Corn is fairly quotable at 70 in bulk and 72 in sacks; as noted in our last, the market is not as active as it has been owing to largely increased receipts and offerings: shelled remains as last quoted 74@75. Rye is in light supply and there is some inquiry for it, may be fairly quoted at $1.00@1.05. There was quite a let down in Barley in Chicago on Wednesday from which it is fair to infer that the cornering dodge is over, and the probability is that some of the shorts have been pretty well squeezed.

GROCERIES—Our eastern advices report the Coffee market as being very dull, and considerably demoralized. Prices are reported off from the highest point 1½c per lb, gold, and even at this decline there are no buyers. As noted in our last report, the next Rio telegram, now over due, is being looked for with great anxiety, as upon it depends the immediate future of the market. If it is favorable to the selling interest, the market will no doubt recover from its present demoralized condition, and any further depreciation for the time being at least checked: but if, on the contrary, a further shrinkage in prices seems almost inevitable. Sugars continue weak, and refined goods in first hands are an eighth lower. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 32@34; good to prime, 31@33; fair, 28@30, Roasted 1 pound packages, 37c; loose, 36¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

HOMINY—$5@5.50 ℔ brl.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $18@21 ℔ ton, according to quality.

ONIONS—Are in better supply, and the market is reported dull. We continue to quote at $6.50@7.50 ℔ brl.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 78@80. No. 2, 68@70. Linseed, $1.10@1.15. Carbon firm and advancing, 13¾ by the car load, and 1@2cts additional for smaller lots.

POTATOES—The market is firmer, and within the past few days prices have advanced to $1.25@1.30 ℔ bushel for prime Peach Blows in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dull. Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14@16. Geese, 8@10.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ℔ lb, 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾: Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ℔ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in trcs, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 11c. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ℔ pound. Do. in 6 lb pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails. 13¾. Do. in 5 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ℔ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2, and a round lot would doubtless bring more. Clover Seed, $5.75@6. Timothy, $3.50@3.75.

TALLOW—6¾@7¾c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
THURSDAY, February 5, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade has been quite active since the date of our last report, noon Wednesday, and for the better grades, the supply of this character being light and inadequate to supply the demand, an advance of from 20 to 25c ℔ cwt has been established. We understand there were several droves grading from prime to extra that brought from 6¼@6¾, and Jacob Needy is reported as having realized 6¾ for two cars of extra Ohio steers, averaging about 1,600—the feeling among dealers seemed to be that they were well sold, although Jacob usually obtains all the market will stand for anything he has to sell. The probability is that about all the stock on sale will be closed out to day, as there is a better feeling on the part of both buyers and sellers, and as prices are getting better, owners generally, we opine, will close out here in preference to going any further east, and, as a rule, it is their best policy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500@1,600	6.25@6.50
Prime 1,300@1,400	5.75@6.00
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	5.25@5.50
Good 900@1,030 steers	4.50@5.00
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	3.00@3.50

HOGS.

Continue to come in pretty freely, but mainly common as regards quality; the supply of prime Philadelphia hogs is scarcely equal to the demand, hence, prices are still maintained, 6.70@6.80. Yorkers are in rather better supply, and the market in consequence is a shade easier, but there has been as yet no quotable decline, 5¾@6 for prime to extra. Good to prime mixed hogs, 6¼@6¾. Our Chicago dispatches report liberal arrivals, but there, as here, the great bulk of the offerings are common in point of quality, and smooth heavy hogs are firm and advancing—sales were made there on Wednesday as high as 6.15.

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the unusually heavy supply this week, the market, instead of breaking down, as would naturally be expected under the circumstances, has been very active, and for the better grades an advance of 20@25c ℔ cwt may be quoted. The demand was fully up to the supply. There was a full attendance of buyers, and they all bought pretty freely. Extra fine wool 95@100 lbs. 6¾@6¾, 85@90 lbs. 5¾@6; 75@80 lbs. 4¾@5. Extra open wool 120@130 lbs. 6¾@6¾; 100@110 lbs. 6@6¾. There were several bunches of very fine stock, in point of both quality and condition, and they were readily disposed of at full rates.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 5, 1874.

The Crude market continues very much excited, and prices are still rapidly advancing, although in the present unsettled condition of affairs quotations are hard to give. Sales were reported to day at Parker at $2.20 ℔ brl., equal to 6c ℔ gallon delivered here. While the immediate future of the market is very uncertain, the probability is that there will soon be a reaction, as many of the tankers can realize a very handsome profit at present rates, say from 75c to $1 ℔ brl., and as soon as they commence to sell, a reaction is almost certain. It is claimed by many that the advance has been too rapid to be permanent, that it is the result of wild speculation, and then again, it is worthy of notice that the market for the product has not responded as yet to the enhanced cost of the raw article. At the present price of Crude it is said that refined could not be laid down in Philadelphia under 16¾c, whereas it would be difficult to obtain more than 14¾, showing a clear loss of 2 cents ℔ gallon; and the result will be, unless there is a very radical change in the position of the market, that many of the refineries will shut down. If the price of the product could be advanced in the same ratio, so as to afford a margin for profit, our refiners would just as soon pay two dollars ℔ brl for crude as one, but exporters it appears are determined not to take hold at anything like what it costs to make it.

The barrel market continues dull, and prices have further declined; countries, $1.75; city make, $1.80.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	600
John Spear & Co.	W P Logan	106
Total		706

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O W.	462
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	462
Fisher Bros.	Beggs L & Co.	228
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	770
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	770
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	468
Bushnell	Model O. W.	468
Tack Bros.	Standard O. W.	80
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	1,018
Lockhart and F.	Brilliant O. W.	3,179
Total.		6,670

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, February 4—We clip the following from Messrs. Walter Brown Son and Co's monthly wool circular: During the first part of the month of January the wool market was comparatively quiet: it being the season when manufacturers are engaged in taking stock, and only purchase wools where their immediate requirements make it a necessity. Transactions at this time were quite limited, but holders, confident that the available supplies were small and could not be immediately replenished, were very firm in their prices for all desirable fleeces. The slight demand coming from consumers alone brought clearly to light the fact that good conditioned wools were really scarce; which, with the continued and increasing ease in the money market, has caused a gradual hardening in the values of fleeces. As domestic wools steadily advanced, manufacturers turned to other wools for substitutes they being relatively cheaper. Of these Cape wools have received the most attention during the month, and at the close are quoted five per cent higher for superior lots than in our last price current. The woolen goods trade since the opening of the year, has been scarcely satisfactory to manufacturers, either in the amount of sales or the prices obtained. This has probably retarded the upward tendency of the wool market more than any other cause. At the present writing, however, there seems to be a better feeling among dry goods merchants, some of whom predict a very active demand for woolens during the next thirty days. Dealers are now looking forward with considerable interest to the February sales of Colonial Wools in London, feeling that any deficiency there may be in our home supplies will have to be filled from abroad, and that the value of all classes of clothing wools in American markets will be somewhat affected by the cost of wools imported from England. California and Texas wools have been in good request throughout the month, and as many manufacturers have learned that the judicious use of these wools, in connection with western fleeces, tends to cheapen the cost of production of fine goods, they have very naturally improved proportionately with other wools. While we consider the tendency of the market is still slightly upward, we think, unless there is a marked improvement in goods, there will not be any material change in the values of the raw material during the next few weeks, and as it is not desirable to carry fleeces over to another season, we are of the opinion that those still holding wools in the interior will consult their interests by sending them forward to be placed on the market. We quote as follows:

Domestic Fleeces—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.—Saxony Fleece, 52@54c. three quarter and full blood Merino, 5 @53c, half blood fleece, 50@54c, quarter blood fleece, 47@50c, common fleece, 45@48c, combing fleece, 60@62c.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Choice Selected Saxony Fleece, 60@65c, Saxony fleece, 55@58c, three quarter and full blood Merino, 54@57c, half blood fleece, 54@56c quarter blood fleece, 49@52c, common fleece, 46@49c, combing fleece, 61@64c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Brown and Co. m	1	Nimick & Co. m	8
Byers & McC. m	5	Zug & Co. m	2
Reese G & Co. m	5	Lloyd & B. m	3
Pgh Forge & Iron Co. m	7	Lewis B and D. m	7
Chess S & Co. m	6	Spang C & Co. m	3
Total			47

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co. o	15	Reese G & Co. o	2
Isabella Furnace. o	10	Pgh Bolt Co. o	1
McKnight P & Co. o	6	Lucy Furnace. o	10
Total			44

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey and H. m	3	J Moorhead. b	1
Caughey and H. b	1	J Moorhead. m	3
B. Wister. m	3	J W Porter. m	1
Total			12

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Nimick and Co. m			8

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 5.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, $1.93. Corn dull; 80c. Barley quiet and firm; held at $2.10.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts, $	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise		4.00 lb
2d select	50a	55 lb	Bergam	6.25a	6.50 lb
1st select	65a	68 lb	Cassia		2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.52a	1.58 lb	Castor		27½ lb
Oxalic	26a	29 lb	Lemon		3.20 lb
Tartaric	60a	62 lb	Linseed	1.05	1.10 gal
Alcohol	2.00a	2.20 gal	Neatsfoot	90a	1.50 gal
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2.00 doz
Barb		50 lb	" Qts	6.25a	6.50 doz
Socot		75 lb	" Pts	3.75a	3.50 doz
Alum	4½a	5 lb	Orange		4.75 lb
Amm., Aq.	10a	13 lb	Origanum	75a	1.20 lb
Carb	27a	28 lb	Pennyr'l	1.50a	2.00 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a	22 lb	Pepperm't	5.25a	5.50 lb
Assafœtida		55 lb	Sassafras	75a	90 lb
Bals. Copaib	1.05a	1.10 lb	Winterg		5.75 lb
Canada	75a	80 lb	Oss. Sepia		40 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 gal	Pot. Bi Carb		30 lb
Bis. Sub car		4.25 lb	Bi Chrom		25 lb
Sub nit		3.25 lb	Bromide	95a	1.10 lb
Blue Mass		98 lb	Chlorate	46a	49 lb
Vitriol	13a	14½ lb	Iodid	5.25a	5.50 lb
Borax, ref'd	20a	24 lb	Quinine	2.65a	2.75 lb
Brim., Roll	4½a	5½ lb	Root, Gent.		12 lb
Flor. sulph	5½a	6½ lb	Gin. E. I.		18 lb
Buchu	17a	25 lb	Gin. Jam.		33 lb
Calomel Am		1.86 lb	Ipecac P		1.88 lb
Camphor ref	36a	40 lb	Jalap P		90 lb
Camwood	7a	9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		60 lb	" Pow	1.25a	1.50 lb
Rom		47 lb	Sar. Hond		58 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sar. Mex.		28 lb
Chloroform	1.28a	1.38 lb	Senega		1.25 lb
Cincho. Pale		80 lb	Spigelia		45 lb
Red		1.30 lb	Val. Eng.		38 lb
Yellow		38 lb	" Ger.		25 lb
Cochineal	80a	90 lb	Saffron Am.	1.00a	1.25 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.	15½a	17 lb
Cream Tar.	49a	52 lb	Epsom	4a	5 lb
Cubebs	18a	20 lb	Glauber	2½a	4 lb
Dovers Po'd		1.90 lb	Rochelle	34a	36 lb
Ergot	40a	48 lb	Soda	3½a	4 lb
Ether, Nit.	40a	46 lb	Seed, Can'y	8a	8½ lb
Sul	65a	70 lb	Cardam		2.88 lb
Ex. Logw'd		11 lb	Hemp	8a	8½ lb
Liqu. Cal.	44a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
" Ital.	30	33 lb	Senna, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I		22 lb
Glycer. Pure	35a	44 lb	Tinnev		28 lb
Bowers'		65 lb	Shellac	80a	88 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a	1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	12½a	16 lb
S. F.	1.10a	1.25 lb	White	18a	21 lb
Iodine		8.00 lb	Soda Ash	4½a	5½ lb
Iodoform		1.30 oz	Bi Carb	7a	8 lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych. Cry.		3.12 oz
Logwood	2½a	3½ lb	Pulv		2.88 oz
Madder	17a	19 lb	Sugar Lead	22a	24 lb
Magnes. Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen. Spts	59a	75 gal
Carb	35a	40 lb	Var., Coach	1.88a	4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.50a	5.80 oz	Damar	1.50a	1.80 gal
Nit. Silver		1.00 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium		8.50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	4½ lb
Powd.		11.35 lb	Whiting	1¼a	3½ lb

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; only small local trade.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 spring $1.25; No. 2 $1.22¼ cash; $1.25¼ seller March; No. 3 $1.17. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 57⅝c cash; 58⅝c seller March; 64c seller May. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 42c cash; 43c seller March; rejected 39½c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 fresh 82¼@83c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 fresh $1.80; No. 3 $1.63@1.64.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $14.40 cash; $14.60 seller March. Lard dull; $9.15@9.20 cash. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¾@5⅞c; short rib middles 7½@7⅝c. Green hams, 14 lbs average, sold at 9½c.

WHISKY—Dull and market unsettled; sales at 96½c; closed sellers 96c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady; light $6.60.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland 15⅝c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor, but unchanged. Whisky less active at $1.00¼@1.01. Wheat quiet: No 2 spring $1.54@1.57; No 2 Milwaukee $1.56@1.60; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.54@1.59; white Illinois $1.75. Rye and Malt quiet. Barley light supply and firmly held; two and four-rowed mixed State $1.96¼. Corn opened firm, but closed quiet and a shade easier; new western mixed afloat 82@85c; old do afloat 88@90c; new white western 85@86c; new yellow 84@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hay firm at $1.06@1.10. Hops firm at 20@25c. Sugar firm at 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum advancing; crude held at 8¼c; refined, spot, 15¾@16c; March 16c. Pork heavy at $16@16.20. Beef unchanged. Middles heavy at $7 16@8 11 16c. Lard lower; 9 7-16@9½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 5.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet at $7.00@7.20. Wheat in fair demand at $1.45@1.50. Corn in fair demand at 60@62c. Oats quiet at 48@54c. Pork dull and nominal at $15.50. Lard dull and unsettled; held, steam 9c; kettle 9¼c. Bulk meats dull at 6@7¾@8½c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8¾@9½c. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand; heavy $6.00@6.25; light $5.50@6.00; receipts 3,062; shipments 2,930. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 96c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Cotton quiet; 15c. Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer; 60@67c. Pork quiet, $15.87½@15.50. Bulk meats dull: Shoulders 6¾c; Clear rib 8¼c; Clear 8¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders 7¾@7½; Clear rib 9¼c; Clear 9¾c. Lard 9¾@10¼c. Whisky steady; 95½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.25; No. 2 $1.23¼. Oats quiet; No. 2 41c. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 58c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 78c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1.75.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, O, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1.50; seller March $1.54; seller April $1.57. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed 66½c; new 62½c; seller February 62¾c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2 47½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1.55@1.70. Corn firm and steady; 80@82c. Oats firm; 53@56c. Rye quiet; 90@96c. Provisions and Butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1.00 cash, $1.01@102 on time.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton steady at 15@15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; 75@76c. Oats scarce; 58@59c. Lard firm; 9¾@10¼c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton easier; 7¾@8¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,600; speculation and exports 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon: long clear middles 40s. Turpentine 36s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; 77@88c. Oats firm; 60@64c. Pork $16.50@17. Lard 9¾@10c. for western. Whisky steady; $1.02.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; 12¼@13¼c. Corn 78c. Oats 60c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady, $1.01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 5.—Grain and petroleum markets quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Beeves: arrivals 540, making 2,130 for the last three days, against 990 in the same time last week; demand about qual to the supply; market quiet and unchanged; 10¼@11¼c for ordinary to fair native steers and oxen. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 2,700, making 8,130 for three days, against 4,380 same time last week; market fair and prices not materially changed; range 6@7¾c. Hogs: arrivals 6,100, making 17,270 for three days, against 9,740 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed weaker; closed heavy at 7⅝@8c city, and 7@7¼c western.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Cattle: receipts 612; total for the week 7,174; market active at yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 16,600; market heavy at last week's closing prices. Hogs: receipts 4,700; total for the week 21,200 against 10,300 last week; market slow; good Yorkers $5.75@5.90; heavy hogs $6@6.37½; choice lots a shade higher.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Business improves slowly with manufacturers' agents, but individual purchases are light. The market for cotton goods is moderately active and prices are steadily maintained. Prints, percales and cambrics are in fair request. Ginghams are in steady package request. British and domestic dress fabrics are moving more freely. Woolen goods are in fair demand by clothiers and cloth jobbers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars lumber, Slack & S; 1 do g stone, F Alden; 4 do o brls Central Ref Co; 21 bgs potatoes, 2 brls wine, P Duff & Son; 25 pails butter, Vangorder & S; 8 bxs f fish, T McCoy; 2 organs, L R Norton; 6 pkgs scales, J F Keeler; 20 bdls f ware, Park & Co; 1 car hay, F Schields; 1 do bran, L G Graff; 3 cks cheese, J A Graff; 7 brls apples, Head C and & Co; 100 bdls paper, Dilworth & Bro; 34 do, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 40 brls flour, S Ewart & Co; 5 brls o meal, McIntyre & B; 6 do, Voigt M & Co; 12 do apples, 10 bxs butter, same; 162 bgs e corn, McBane & A; 100 brls flour, J Wilson & Son; 238 sks e corn, 19 do oats, 13 do d apples, 12 bgs potatoes, W J Steel & Co; 20 cases tobacco, T C Jenkins; 19 pkgs do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 do, Curry & M; 25 brls whisky, J McCullough; 11 cases tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 2 cars o brls, B D Moore; 56 o brls, C A Wormcastle.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—500 pails lard, R Owens; 25 brls onions, Voigt M & Co; 5 brls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 3 trcs shoulders 4 cars meat, F Sellers & Co; 100 brls flour, Laing & McK; 57 bales hops, Spencer & McK; 1 car rye 46 sks do, W J Meek; 2 cars iron, Maloney & L; 2 brls cheese, M Haller; 72 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 30 pkgs tobacco, owners; 116 sks m feed, Houck McC & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do malt, Franenheim & Co; 1 do shorts, T Brady & Co; 3 pkgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 5 do, Voigt M & Co; 2 brls d apples, Loh & C; 2 pkgs liquor, Dillinger & S; 2 brls tallow 1 do eggs 1 tub butter, W M Gormly; 1 car s boards, R Matchett & Co; 2 do potatoes, J E Pettibone; 1 do hay, H & D McCaffrey; 1 do shingles, B Schmidt.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.—1 car s stuff, Voeghtly K & Co; 50 trcs lard, J Dalzell; 1 car ear corn, D G Stewart; 1 do bulk stuff, Hack & S; 72 bdls hoes, Lindsay S & Co; 7 bales cotton, Eagle C Mills; 94 sks barley, Young & B; 1 car w lumber, Excelsior Coffin Mfg Co; 8 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 105 trcs lard, J Dalzell & Son; 2 cars hay, L G Graff & Co; 25 trcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 50 do lard 10 brls flour, Schomaker & Co; 5 kegs butter 7 brls d apples, Loh & C; 10 sks d apples, Johnson & C; 1 car ear corn, J & W Fairley; 100 brls hominy 4 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 15 cadds tobacco, T C Jenkins.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 4 do, W L Burton; 2 do, J H Lotz; 1 do, J Kanish; 50 trcs hams, Wilson Bro & Co; 6 brls flour, J Craig; 30 sks meal, 5 do middlings, Jas Irwin; 1 car s iron, J Forsyth; 10 bxs soap, J S Clark; 25 do, C Reiss; 30 sks oats, Young & B; 1 car f seed, M B Tuydam; 1 car staves, L L Chandler; 74 sks e corn, J S Clarke & Co; 16 sks flour, 5 do sunds, Beckfield & N; 92 sks oats, Thompson & F; 5 brls vinegar, 1 do wine, lot stone ware, R Carson.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car corn, Hitchcock McC and Co; 3 do barley, M Well and Co; 3 do corn, McHenry and H; 1 do rye 1 do barley, W J Meek; 1 do corn, O H Allerton; 1 do wheat Gilmore and Co; 1 do flour, Houck McC and Co; 2 do wheat, Head C and Co; 2 do oats, W H Anderson; 1 do malt, Fairman and H.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—1 car 1 stone, Carnegie K and Co. 1 do Moorhead and McC, 27 do coal, Sable C Co, 7 do coal, A V R R Co. 1 do lime, 1 do stone, Braun & W.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to recede at this point, with 6 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening. Weather moderated slightly; the snow melted where it was exposed to the sun, but it would freeze sharply last night again. Wind is still from the west.

The Granite State and Abe McDonald constitute the arrivals since our last. The latter boat was obliged to leave a part of her tow below. At last accounts the Panther was laid up at Lagrange, and the Boaz at Wellsville.

The Fearless will depart for St. Louis to-morrow, providing the weather moderates.

The Juniata is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati on Saturday.

Captain John B. Conway will assist Captain Adams in loading the Wild Duck for St. Louis. We learn from Capt. Adams that he has already a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

Business was more active at the landing yesterday.

The Exchange and R. W. Skillinger, from Cincinnati, are among the first boats due. It is more than probable the Skillinger, if she succeeds in reaching Wheeling, will reship her Pittsburgh freight by rail.

The Mary Davage is announced for St Louis.

The Esperanza will leave St. Louis, so it is stated, with about 700 tons of freight.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette says: Business was somewhat active, but the rate on heavy freight to New Orleans was only 20 cents per cwt.—The Exchange, for Pittsburgh, laid over yesterday.—The Tom Farrow started up the river yesterday, with a tow of empty barges.—The Grand Lake, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was expected to pass up about 9 o'clock last night with a tow of empty barges.—The Eureka is to be sold by the United States Marshal on the 14th inst.—The Charley Bowen No. 2, Paducah to Pomeroy, passed up yesterday morning, with a tow of empty barges. One of her barges, leaking badly, was pumped out here by one of the Champion towboats.

—The Vicksburg Herald says: "All the transient boats, as well as the packets now take advantage of the situation, and pay their wharfage in city scrip. The saving is considerable. Heretofore the tax upon transient boats was $20, $10 each way, now, by paying in scrip, the cost to the boats is only about one half that amount. The direct result of this reduction of wharfage will be to make steamboats more disposed to land here, whether there is anything much for them or not, and will therefore be a benefit to the wharfboat. Capt. Wilkerson takes his views of the matter, and will see that steamboats get city scrip to pay their wharfage at the very lowest price at which it can be obtained at this wharfage.

—The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company have gained a suit involving $5,000 for towing the walnut lumber loaded barge Lucy Brook from Vicksburg to New Orleans in April 1872, by the towboat Mary Alice. The barge was a coalboat fixed up for the occasion, and being leaky, the towboat took her on to the New Orleans wharf, where they could attend to her perilous situation, instead of leaving her at Willow Grove above the city, as originally agreed upon. Bostick & Co. were the consignees, and not being at Willow Grove, the barge was taken on as before stated. The court decided that the towage must be paid the same as if the barge had been left at the place originally designated.

—The steamer Dick Johnson on last Saturday brought down the champion trip of the season to Danville, viz: 510 bales of cotton, 300 bags of peanuts and considerable miscellaneous freight.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 7.
THE STEAMER
WILD DUCK AND BARGES.
C. F. ADAMS..........Commander,
Will give through receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans at lowest rates.
For freight apply on board or to
J. B. CONWAY.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN..........Commander
W. S. DRAVO..........Clerk
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, February 6
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
FEARLESS AND BARGES.
W. BRICKERSTAFF..........Captain.
I. W. SCOTT..........Clerk.
Will receipt through to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans.
For Freight apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.
GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,

Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked by either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upward.

Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 8 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc22

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
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MELLON'S BUILDING.

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PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

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Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
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B. D. Moore, M. D. Peebles,
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W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymar, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
mh:m7 GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
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C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
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Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. T. H. Nevin.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates,
Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works, 33d Street,
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Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

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Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:15

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27:141

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
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TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&s 96 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
je19 PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN CITY.
New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
To be had only
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business. I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business ask a share of your patronage.
AUGUST 4. W. M. GORMLY.

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oc28

DAVID McMILLAN..........JOHN A. FINNEY.
D. M'Millan & Co.,
Commission Merchants
NO. 259 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We handle all kinds of Country Produce, Flour, Seeds, Grain of all kinds, and Hay and Straw by car load a specialty. de2

PETER KEIL..........JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
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Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh31:k11

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealer in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14-h20 Corner of First avenue.

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LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. my7:m65

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

4 CARS PRIME PEACH BLOW POTATOES.
2 cars prime Early Rose do.
1 car choice Onions.
50 bbls. Pickles.
50 half bbls. do
50 bbls white Beans.
75 bbls. Saur Kraut, choice.
50 bbls. D. Peaches.
50 bbls. C. Berries.
50 crocks Apple Jelly.
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Dates, &c., in store and to arrive.
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
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STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
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ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
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Manufacturers of every description of
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STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.
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Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe10-m55

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
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GEO. E. RIDDLE, Pres't. J. W. HALL, Vice Pres't.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 43 OHIO STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. E. Riddle, D. Macferron, Simon Drum,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright,
Geo. D. Riddle,
Discount days every Tuesday and Saturday.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK,
176 Liberty Street,
Second Door Above Market, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
At an election for Directors of this Bank on the 20th inst., the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
D. De Haven, Andrew Ackley,
John Davidson, John A. Scott,
James McBrier, Henry Palmer
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Interest allowed on time deposits.

BANK OF INDUSTRY.
NO. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL PAID IN, $100,000.
CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
Directors—Joseph Hastings, Peter O'Neill, Harry Darlington, Geo. Wilson, Mathew Mawhinney, John Kaiser, Thomas McMichael, B. F. Kennedy, John Kelly.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
JAMES McLAIN, Vice President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
A provision in the Charter of this Bank enables married women and minors to deposit and check out their money without fear of interference from husbands or guardians. ja12:133

City Deposit Bank
AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital, - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
J. L. MARCHAND, President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. Brown, W. H. Denniston
Alex. Bates, J. C. Beecher,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

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No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY:
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
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Wm. Anderson, Thompson Gilleland,
R. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson,
Isaac Rigby,
H. Hunneshagen.
JAMES RAFFERTY, President,
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $300,0
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABL
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
S. L. Wood, Jr., W. J. Kountz,
Jesse H. Lippencott, Alexander Reynolds,
W. W. Ackley, Adam Weaver,
E. Maginn,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
1y11:n73 THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

Commercial Banking Company,
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL..........$200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
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A. H. English, J. A. Blackmore,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, E. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Kies.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 153 Wylie Avenue,
CORNER ELM STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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DAVID STEEN, Vice President.
JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.—A. M. Brown, David Steen, J. D. Strous, W. S. Foster, M. D., John Kelly, David Gilmore, R. H. Smith, Geo. Glass, and Wm. M. Vogleson.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Liberal accommodations to current depositors.
Loans made on Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Papers, &c.
Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays. ap25

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
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NO. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
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Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
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Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock. au8:w46

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
S. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:h41

PENN BANK.
118 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
Capital - - $250,000
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1.00 and upward.
Six per cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to Collections and Correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS—President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER—Treasurer.
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Phillip Reymer, Alfred H. Slagle,
John S. Slagle, Thos. Hare. my27

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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFER
FOR SALE
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
At Par and Interest,
Free from Taxation.
We Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to,
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
GEO. B. HILL & Co.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

National Foundry & Pipe Works
The largest and most complete
PIPE FOUNDRY
IN THE WORLD
Capacity, 200 Tons Gas and Water Mains Daily.
Contractors for Erection of Gas and Water Works Complete.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
PITTSBURGH PA.
Orders for all sizes and quantities respectfully solicited.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS
Providence, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patent Improvements.
Send for Circulars.
se9:r75

C. H. Onions & Co.,
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
se30:z19 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER OF LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OILS, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
1y16 307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEXANDER SPEER & SONS
(Successors to HALL & SPEER,)
Pittsburgh Globe Plow Works,
Manufacturers of every description of
PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS AND ROAD SCRAPERS.
Steel Plow Molds made to any shape or pattern

IRON AND STEEL.

FORT PITT IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON and STEEL,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second St., near Penn,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse,
NO. 209 LIBERTY STREET.

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W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Sec. Ave., and 78 Third Ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
Iron Dome Head
Kitchen Range Boiler,
Every Boiler Tight and Tested at 130 lbs. Pressure.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron.
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 103 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my20:r94

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
PATENT SEMI-STEEL and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS FOR FURNACES, MILLS AND COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
fe8:k33

Thos. Carlin & Co.,
Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 63 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street
Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET,
Allegheny City.

HARDWARE.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, M. H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after Sunday, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:35 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m. Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:55 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Trains daily, except Sunday, 7:45 a. m., stopping at all stations.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10 and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION.....2:40p.m

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION......3:50p.m

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:20a.m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:55a.m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..8:40a.m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:20a.m.
Pacific Express daily..........1:55p.m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:20p.m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40 and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.......... 4:45p.m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:45a.m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City.
MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler......6:35a.m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler..........2:15p.m.
FREEPORT ACCOM.........9:30a.m. and 4:17p.m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday 12:35 p. m.
FAIRVIEW ACCOMMODATION........10:40a.m

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot:
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:20a.m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler...... 5:40p.m.
Freeport Accommodation....8:20a.m. and 2:25p.m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation ....12:50p.m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time card and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. ja1

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:42am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:18am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:53pm
Chicago Express	10:13am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2:13pm	Erie & Asht. Ex.	3:48pm
Pacific Express	2:28pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:33pm
Wellsville Ex.	4:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:33pm
Erie & War. Ex.	4:38pm	Erie & Asht. Ex	11:48p
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Leetsdale Accom	7:43am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:13am
Sharps. & Asht. Ac	1:28pm	Enon Accom	8:48am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Sharp. & Asht. Ac	9:53am
Leetsdale Accom	5:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:58pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:33pm
Leetsdale Accom	8:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:28pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after 6 A. M., MONDAY, February 2d, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, (Pittsburgh time):

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Acc.	6:40am	Hulton Acc.	6:30am
Buffalo Ex.	7:00am	Soda Works Acc	8:20am
Kittanning Acc.	11:40am	Hulton Acc.	9:10am
Brady's Bend Acc	3:25pm	Brady's Bend Acc	10:10am
Titusville Ex.	2:00pm	Kittanning Acc	5:45pm
Hulton Acc.	4:35pm	Titusville Ex.	2:40pm
Soda Works Acc	6:00pm	Hulton Acc.	7:20pm
Hulton Acc.	10:50pm	Buffalo Ex.	9:45pm

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Buffalo Express makes close connections, at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern extension for Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Church train leaves Soda Works at 8:35am, arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 am, returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50pm, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25pm, stopping at all stations.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be checked from Hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
THOS. M. KING, Assist. Sup t.
JAMES H. BRAY Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, February 2d, 1874, and until further notice, trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead acc from Ormsby	6:00a.m	Homestead acc.	6:55a.m
Through Mail	8:45a.m	Elizabeth acc.	8:35a.m
Monongahela acc	11:00a.m	Monongahela acc	10:20a.m
Monongahela Ex	4:00p.m	Through Mail	1:55p.m
Elizabeth acc.	6:15p.m	Monongahela Ex	5:35p.m

All trains daily except Sunday.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS for all important points on the Monongehela River.

Passengers from Brownsville and up river points, make close connection with Morning Express from Monongahela City, reaching Pittsburgh 3 hours quicker than by Packet, and making all important connections East and West.

Baggage called for or delivered at Depots, Hotels or Residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street, (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. BYERS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent. fe3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY—Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore "Short Line."
Alteration of Time. Winter Arrangement.
On and after Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1873, Trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mixed Mail	6:30am	McKeesport acc.	6:40am
Through Mail to Washington and Baltimore	8:00am	McKeesport acc.	7:30am
Mixed Way	9:15am	W. Newton acc.	8:30am
McKeesport acc.	10:50am	Through Express	9:05am
Connellsville acc.	3:25pm	Connellsville acc.	11:00am
McKeesport acc.	4:35pm	McKeesport acc.	12:10pm
W. Newton acc.	5:20pm	McKeesport acc.	2:05pm
McKeesport acc.	6:20pm	Uniontown acc.	6:15pm
Through Ex. to Washington and Baltimore	8:00pm	McKeesport acc.	7:35pm
McKeesport acc.	11:00pm	Through Mail	9:40pm
W. Newton Ch T	12:45pm	W. Newton C T.	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAML C. HOUGH,
General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
no3 General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY
Pan-Handle Route.
On and after Nov. 2, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28am	McDonald Ac.	7:18am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	Wash. Accom	8:18am
Wash. Accom	6:48am	Steubenville Ac.	9:53am
Pacific Express	9:53am	Cincinnati Ex.	12:08pm
McDonald Ac.	12:03pm	McDonald Ac.	4:18pm
Southern Ex.	2:58pm	Wash. Accom	5:53pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:13pm
Wash. Accom	5:03pm	Fast Line	7:33pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Southern Ex.	2:28pm
Sunday Church train	12:48pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
no3 General Manager.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

UNION BOILER
AND
Sheet Iron Works.
Schaal, Hoeveler & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers
OIL STILLS, TANKS, AGITATORS,
Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans, etc.
Repairing Promptly Attended to.
WORKS—FACING THE A. V. R. R.,
Between 32d and 33d Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au24:178

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufactures Steam Engines of all classes, and General Machine Work; also Castings made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of J. C. WILSON & CO. was dissolved March 1st, 1873.
JOHN WILSON.
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1874.

HOME NEWS.

A great deal of matter, local and otherwise, has been crowded out this morning to give place to the proceedings of the National Convention on the religious amendment to the Constitution.

Everybody Should See Nast.

Hubley's suberb Ice Creams, comprising Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, Bisquie and Cocoanut flavors, and Frozen Custards, at 195 Penn avenue, Library building.

The Brauenlein Murder.

The Brauenlein murder trial was concluded yesterday, and the defendant Lizzie Killien, acquitted. The jury, after a three hours deliberation rendering a verdict of not guilty.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, when the City Solicitor was instructed to prepare an ordinance granting the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co. the right to lay a third track on Preble avenue, from the Aldesco Oil Works to the Pittsburgh Forge, provided they bring the track to the same grade as the street, and they erect a fence on either side of the track.

The Committee decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $50,000 to meet the expenses of the department for the year.

Suspension of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Owing, it is said, to an advance in freight demanded for coke coming over the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad of over one half cent per bushel the entire coke trade has suspended. Owing to the depression in business and the low price for coke the shippers say they cannot stand this advance—thus compelling them to stop their works and throw out of employment five thousand men in the dead of winter. There has been no money in the business for some time, but they and the manufacturers have kept the men employed in order that they might earn a living.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The petition for the straightening of the lines of Federal Lane, was taken up and a number of the parties interested heard. The matter was then laid over until next meeting. It was decided to report an ordinance to Councils for the opening of Hopkins alley, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue.

In regard to the ordinance for opening Rhine street, it was decided to report the ordinance back to Councils with a negative recommendation.

Adjourned.

Letters Held for Postage, February 5, 1874.

Martha Aucker, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; George Boothe & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Eugeni Bruerton, Yonkers, N. Y., 3c; Mary E Clinton, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Wm. Footman, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; S. Friethof, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; Hamilton, Lemon & Arnold, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Miss A. W. Hedges, Hollidaysburgh, Pa., 3c; Lizzie Hodge, Lawrenceville, Pa., 3c, Colcsk Keing, East Richland, O., 3c; Wm. Macintosh, Oil City, Pa., 3c; Miller & Davis, Laurel Point, W. Va., 3c; Levi Pierce, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; F. Radarsky, New York, 3c; John Riley, Connellsville, Pa., 3c; S. E. Roots, Zenia, O., 3c; R. A. Roberts, Eaton, Pa., 3c; T. W. Shields, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; T. M. Teeple, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c.

E C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Printer's Patent Rule.

Charles N. Morris, of Cincinnati, has made application for a patent on a printer's rule invented by him. It is a curved rule and has flanges at its ends, between which a line of type is clamped by its spring action. A second rule may assist to support it. The inventor claims for it—1. A device for supporting a line of type, composed of the rules A B, between which the type are held, and lips or catches *a a*, which support the line at the ends, and also serve as clamps for holding the parts A B in place. 2. The printer's rule A, formed with laterally projecting flanges *a* upon its ends, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3. The combination of the rule or brace C or B with the rule A, having flanges or catches *a* formed upon its ends, substantially as hereinbefore specified.

Nast's Lecture To-night.

It is a matter in which our citizens should pride themselves that the inimitable caricaturist has consented to deliver another lecture before them. But his reception was so flattering, and persuasion of the lecture committee so effective, that the genial little artist could not refuse. He is highly pleased with our city and the people, and desires heartily to see more of us. It is probable that he will forego his intention of going to New York on Saturday morning on the Pacific Express, and will remain at the Monongahela House over Saturday and Sunday before starting on his great Western tour. Many of our readers will, do doubt, desire to cultivate the acquaintance of this talented gentleman. An opportunity is now presented. He will arrive from Indiana, Penna., at 9:20 this morning, and will be in good trim for the lecture this evening. We feel sure that Mr. N. could fill Library Hall every night for a week if he would but agree to lecture and sketch. An overflowing house will visit the Hall to-night, we prophesy. Reserved seats will be sold at H. Kleber & Bro.'s to day.

Ex-Mayor McCarthy's Arrest.

The arrest of Mr. W. C. McCarthy yesterday, on a charge of felony, has astounded the whole community, not from the conviction that he is guilty, or that public justice demanded such a proceeding, but that any person could be found to bring such charges on the very eve of a Convention of delegates before whom the accused is to be a candidate for the highest municipal offices in the city, thus justifying the suspicion which fills our minds that the charge is infamous and is protruded on the canvass at this particular juncture in fulfillment of a threat that has floated in the air for some days past, that there would be a trap sprung on Mr. McCarthy that would "settle his hash." No one doubts that the charges against him are most flagitious and unwarranted; and it is quite certain will fail of their object. The people are not gudgeons to be caught with such bait. The plot will recoil on its projectors. We have not championed Mr. McCarthy as a candidate for the Mayoralty and do not propose to indicate that we are his or any other man's champion, but we cannot hesitate to characterize the arrest of ex-Mayor McCarthy as untimely, unwarranted and malicious.

An Affecting Scene in the Mayor's Office.

Wednesday afternoon, a long, slim individual, with a look of mixed sorrow, pity and remorse, visited the big office of the Mayor. With eyes sad and brows pensive, he entered the private sanctum of Mayor Hartzell, the Mayor's Clerk. The official, who was busy with his books, raised his head from the desk, dropped the ashes from his toby, hitched up his spectacles to a higher niche on his nose, and with a smile at once of sympathy and anxious solicitude, inquired of the longitudinal youth, the object of his mission. "Alas," said he, the tear-drop hanging from the end of his Grecian nose. It was greasy, for it had just been glycerined, and glistened like a June bug. "I came here, to find out who is the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The Clerk replied he did not know, but asked his business. The youth replied: "Once I was happy; now I am sad. I understood that the Mayor was President of that humane institution." "Why, dear sir, what do you wish?" queried the Major. "Well sir, I want redress." You can make an information against any one for cruelty to animals before the acting Mayor or an Alderman, if you wish" stated the clerk. "Well sir," responded the lengthy adolescent, "for years I have labored to improve the breed of dogs. The other day I was made the happy possessor of an elegant litter of pups. In the generosity of my heart, I gave one to a lady. She took sick and neglected the docile canine, and now it is dead, yes, sir, dead," and a huge tear fell from his eye on the east side of his olfactory. He continued, "I would fain forgive her, but the act was too cruel and I want to make the charge against her, for here is the evidence of her guilt;" and he produced the dead pup, from out a neat little box that he had in his coat pocket. Clerk Hartzell did not blush, neither did he smile. But he did say, "young man depart," and the sad youth hastened sadly, but wisely from the "Temple of Justice."

UNDER THE NEW RULE.

A Lady Suggested for School Director in Allegheny.

As will be seen in another column, the Republicans of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, held a meeting last evening, when candidates were suggested for the various city and ward offices. Among the names brought forward was that of a lady, Miss Mary Glass, who was proposed as a candidate for the position of School Director. Although this position has been filled in a number of Western cities by ladies, none have ever occupied that position in this State, but under the new Constitution members of the gentler sex can be legally elected to that position. We cannot say whether this suggestion is the work of the Female Suffrage Society of this city or not, but we hope the lady will be elected, just to put a little spice in the meetings of the Allegheny School Controllers.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.

A Young Austrian Takes his Life.

On last evening Coroner McCallin was notified to hold an inquest on the body of John Fankowski, who died about five o'clock last evening at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The deceased, who was an Austrian by birth, committed suicide by taking arsenic. He came to this country some six months ago, and went to Philadelphia, where he was unsuccessful in finding employment. About three months ago, he came to this county, to try and gain a livelihood, but was unsuccessful in finding employment, which seems to have completely discouraged him. Yesterday morning he called on Drs. Huselton and Langfitt of Allegheny, stating that on the previous evening he had taken a teaspoonful of arsenic in a glass of beer. The physicians seeing his condition, at once got a permit from Mr. Fortune and had the deceased taken to the hospital, where he died. An inquest will be held this morning.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Anchor steamer Gaelic, at New York; steamer Calabria, at New York; steamer Virginia, at Larne; steamer Elysia, at Moville.

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At 12½c.
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The Religious Amendment.

What the Convention Did Yesterday.

Addresses by Eminent Speakers—The Question Viewed in its Moral, Legal and Political Aspects—The Cause for the Amendment More Clearly Set Forth—A Specific Declaration of Principles—The Resolutions Discussed at Length and Finally Passed—The Enthusiasm Manifested—The Meetings All Largely Attended—The Final Adjournment.

Morning Session.

The National Convention held in the interest of the proposed religious amendment commenced the second day's business at Library Hall yesterday morning, shortly before ten o'clock, President Hon. F. R. Brunot presiding.

The Convention was well attended, and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Core, of Dayton, Ohio.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot then called upon the several committees for their reports, but they not being ready, he called upon Prof. H. H. George, of Ohio, for some remarks in regard to the feeling in his vicinity in regard to the purposes of this Convention.

SHORT ADDRESSES.

Dr George, in response, said the people of Ohio were alive on the question, and it was gaining converts every day. They had attempted to get special cars to this Convention, and, if successful, he had no doubt they could have secured one or two carloads of visitors. The speaker related some instances of special converts who had recently been made. He knew of one, he said, who was present, and he would call upon him to relate his own experience. He then asked the Rev. Kalb, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, to address the meeting. Rev. Kalb was discovered in the audience and was escorted on to the stage.

Mr, Kalb, upon coming on the stage, said he had known Mr. George for many years and he knew that he had a good deal of impudence, but he did not known that he was capable of doing this. [Laughter.] He thought that it was scarcely fair to take him from the exalted position which he occupied and bring him on the stage. Besides, he was scarcely in condition to address the meeting, having risen late and taken a late breakfast, together with the modesty which oppressed him—something which Dr. George could not understand. [Laughter.] The speaker insisted that in this cause, patience should be exercised with the people and with the clergyman. People were slow to be convert to this cause, but this should not discourage us. The speaker had at first thought the question an unimportant one, but he had been converted when he read the second Psalm. He had at first been like the soldier, who somewhat afraid, tried to shoot the enemy around the corner. He had been trying to get at the truth around the corner. [Laughter.] The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal for the amendment, and retired amid applause.

Rev. D. McAllister said that the Committee on Petition to Congress was too small. On his motion, Revs. Ormond, McFarland Brown and Hill were added to the committee.

On motion of Rev. McAllister the following Finance Committee was also appointed: Henry Martin, Esq., Daniel Wilson, Esq., Rev. C. D. Trumbull, Rev. John Edgar and Rev. T. A. Sproul.

Rev. J. G. Milligan, of New York, was next introduced by the President. He said that every reader of the daily and weekly press knew that there was a great conflict going on in the land—a conflict between Christianity and Infidelity. We were here to-day in the interests of Christianity. The conflict is one that will not down.

The wicked, like a troubled sea, cannot rest. There was another element—the diversity of views among Christian men, which would continue this conflict. This element brings different views together, brings iron to iron, and destroys error. The speaker was reminded of the two women who occupied the same seat in a railroad car. The window was down when one of the women called upon the conductor to raise the window, and said that unless that was done the woman would die. The other called out that if the window was put up *she* would die. The conductor was in a quandary. He thought for some time and reasoned with the two passengers, but could not effect a compromise. Finally, one of the passengers suggested to the conductor that he raise the window—that would kill one of them; then shut it down awhile, and that would kill the other—and then they would have peace. [Laughter.] Just so with the infidels; if the window was raised the infidels must die. But Christians were not going to die in this manner. they could stand it for awhile. The speaker closed with an argument for the legality and justice of the amendment.

"DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES."

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Rev J. P. Lytle, rendered a report of that Committee, and stated that that body had concluded to present to this Convention a Declaration of Principles and a Series of Resolutions.

Dr. Hays, President of the Washington College, then read the Declaration of Principles, and was followed by Rev. J. P. Lytle, who read to the Convention the series of resolutions. The Declaration was as follows:

The friends of the National Reform in general Convention assembled, do hereby make the following declaration of their position, principles and objects, and cordially invite the cooperation of all who accept in whole or in part the views herein set forth:

1st. This country was settled and its institutions founded by those who believe in God and accept His word as the law of their lives, and this, their religious faith, was not an external feature, engrafted on their political existence, but an original, fundamental and essential element of it, manifesting itself in their criminal code, as well as their recognition of God's Sovereignty and their subjection in the colonial charters, the Declaration of Independence, the early State Constitutions, and other official acts and documents. These Christian features of our American civilization and national life were indispensable forces for the restraint of vice, the development of virtue, and the unification of the people; and we desire to maintain and perpetuate the same, believing that every effort for their obliteration tends directly towards social disorganization.

2d. Whether recognized or not the eternal truth remains that Jesus Christ is the ruler of the nations of the earth, and will hold them as nations accountable for their doings; and in the future, as in the past, will overthrow those who are guilty of wickedness, and establish and prosper those that obey him, and remembering how in various forms this reverence for God has marked the civil life of this nation, we most profoundly regret that the Constitution of the United States, which is our fundamental law, contains no explicit recognition of God's sovereignty, or of this law as the standard of morality; and we declare our purpose by every legitimate means to seek its amendment in this regard, and now inscribe on our banner, *God's moral law the nation's guide.*

3d. Such an amendment is of high importance in view of the overshadowing influence of a written Constitution in moulding the morals and laws of a people. All experience shows that the two cannot remain permanently separated. If we as a nation do not, therefore, bring up the Constitution in this respect to the level of the moral sentiment of the people, it will surely bring the people down to its condition of ignoring and disregarding God.

4th. In seeking this amendment we are laboring for these most practical results, namely: The perpetuation of the Sabbath; the proper regard for an oath; the integrity and purity of the marriage relation; the retention of the Bible in the schools; the suppression of intemperance; the enforcement of the law, and the maintenance of all the other Christian features of our civilization, without the humanizing and enlightening influences of which, men's progress must cease, and the continuance of free government become impossible.

5th. The adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution would bring no more union of Church and State in the future than there has been in the past; but as, by amendment number one, we are effectually guarded from all danger of such a union, we seek by this to guard against the equal peril of the practical adoption by the State of Atheism as its practical religion, by which virtue shall be fettered and vice turned loose; and further we declare our readiness to accept either a modification of the preamble or an additional amendment, in any form of words that shall secure effectually the end sought for; but rejoicing in the success of the past and pressed by the demands of the present in the spreading of political corruption, we hereby pledge ourselves to each other, to the nation and to God, to look on with unflagging patience and determined perseverance until it is written in the fundamental law of this nation, that the Bible is its standard of morality and Jehovah its God.

The reading of the declaration was received with applause.

DISCUSSING THE DECLARATION.

The chair asked how the report of the Committee should be acted upon, when a delegate moved to adopt the Declaration of Principles.

On remarks being called for, Dr. Hays spoke to some length explanatory of the Declaration, and urging its adoption.

Rev. Dr. McAallister next addressed the Convention on the adoption of the Declaration of Principles. He explained that when the reforms mentioned in the Declaration were accomplished, there would be incorporated in the Constitution the religious amendment.

Rev. Bain, of this city, saidthat he wished to notice one or two points. God had the right to rule nations, and in His divine providence He would punish nations who disregarded His law. If, then, God possessed the right to rule this nation, and if we, as a nation, cannot prosper without being in harmony with His law, why should we not recognize His law? Every man possessed a conscience, and if the laws were not in accordance with his conscience they could not bind him. If we have no higher authority than the authorities at Harrisburg and Washington, he was not bound to regard them if they conflicted with the conscience. This conscience must be educated and to accomplish this was one of the objects of this movement. They wished to lift up and enlighten the debased and this could only be done by truth from within. It could not be done by power without, and therefore the law must recognize some higher power which would influence the conscience. [Applause.]

"CLOSE COMMUNION" CONVENTION.

Rev. Dr. Pollock, of Wooster, Ohio, said that there was one point which had not been touched upon by any of the speakers, and which he wished to allude to; that was the phase of the movement which he would call "close communion." He thought that it would not be confined alone to Christians. He was glad, however, that the Declaration of Principles had set forth that this was a *patriotic* movement. When he had heard one of the speakers last night intimate that none but Christians would be expected to feel interested in this movement, he felt sad, but he knew that he did not really mean that. This movement, too, was one of gratitude. This nation owed to God a great debt of gratitude, which all—whether Christian or not—could appreciate, which all should be interested in paying. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY DR. KIEFFER.

Rev. Dr. Kieffer, of Ohio, next addressed the Convention. He had only lately become interested in the movement, and he asked the pardon of the Convention if he evinced the enthusiasm of a new born convert. He regarded the movement simply as an effort of the nation to to express the consciousness of the existence of a Divinity. He was certain that there was no danger in this country of there being a union of Church and State. The stream did not flow up hill, and we would never thus progress backwards. In old times it was customary for the King to hold the stirrup of the saddle while the Pope mounted the horse. There was no danger of the President of the United States ever assuming such a duty as this. Grant might do it, but then it would be for a love of the horse, and not for a love of the Pope, or because he had to do it. (Laughter.) The speaker closed by saying that liberty, religious and social, could only stand in law, and God was the source of all law. He had given freedom everywhere, yet everything is bound by law. So civil freedom must be governed by law. Shall we succeed? There could be no doubt of it. The speaker did not represent a church, but only a community in which this movement had been agitated, and where there were many and warm advocates, whose number was constantly increasing. The speaker closed by relating a few individual conversions to the cause.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the Declaration, resulting in its being unanimously adopted.

ADDITIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. McAllister, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, announced some additions to the list of Vice Presidents, which, after being read, was approved by the Convention.

Dr. Owens, the Secretary, read a letter from Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, expressing his kindest wishes in regard to the object of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 P. M., being dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Kalb.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock. The numbers in attendance showed no diminution.

President Brunot called upon Rev. Dr. Hill, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, to lead in prayer.

On motion of Dr. McAllister, David Boyd, Esq., Rev. D. W. Collins and Rev. J. McCracken were added to the Committee on Finance.

DISCUSSING THE RESOLUTIONS

The Convention then took up for further consideration the resolutions laid over at the morning session.

Rev. Dr. Lytle read the resolutions in full. It was decided to consider them *seriatim*.

The first and second resolutions were adopted without debate.

The third resolution was read.

Mr. Glenn of Illinois thought the resolutions ought to be adopted with careful consideration because when they were scattered broadcast all over the land, they would be sifted, and the friends of a Religious amendment would be compelled to defend them. He wanted to know, if the Convention proposed to adopt that resolution, which declared that nothing could save the county from the vortex toward which it was drifting, nothing could save it but this amendment. He did not know that such was the only thing that could save the land. He did not know but that an Aliwise Providence could overrule the affairs of the nation in any way. He said they might say that in the judgment of the Convention, it would be wise and proper to adopt this amendment, but to say broadly, that nothing but this amendment would save the county, was stating it rather more explicitly than he could endure.

Rev. Dr. Lytle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, thought the gentleman was somewhat mistaken as to the phraseology of the resolution. It did not say that this amendment was the only thing that would save the country, but that a "return to the Divine order of things," acknowledging His authority, was the only thing that could save the nation from ruin.

Rev. Dr. McAyeal, of Iowa, said the people out in the western country didn't exactly understand this movement, and they had to be talked to in general terms. They thought out there that the friends of this movement wanted the amendment inserted, and claimed that it was the all important method of bringing the nation back to a pure order of things. Now, under such a feeling, they were easily caught with that Beecherish argument—"If you put God's name in a cannon will it shoot any straighter?"

The speaker, to counteract this sophistry, would like to see the resolution amended so as to set forth our practical national infidelity, as seen in the omission of the name of God from the constitution, and then they could show from that, that it was but an indication of the national infidelity from which all our national evils emanated. He would like to see the resolution amended so as to embody that idea.

The third resolution upon motion of Dr. George, was referred back to the Committee for revision.

The fourth resolution, without debate, fared a similar fate.

The fifth resolution was read, and called forth a speech from President George P. Hays, who entertained the audience for about fifteen minutes in a humorous address, the burden of which, was that, although he did not say all who opposed the Religious Amendment were blacklegs, (for he respected many of them) he would say that that side had all the rascals and thieves, and lecherous and blacklegs generally, every one of them: and the good people who opposed the movement, were in a "mighty funny crowd." In support of his statement, the speaker related, with humorous comments the story of a Dr. Coney who attempted to demolish a friend of the Religious Amendment in a neighboring town, and was demolished and, subsequently turned out a rascal of the first water. (Laughter.)

After the speech the resolution was adopted.

The sixth resolution, the last of the series, was adopted.

Rev. W. S. Owens, Assistant Secretary, then read the

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

which set forth that the work had progressed with increasing encouragment during the past year; that the General Secretary had devoted his whole time to the work with continued success; that the publication of the proceedings of the last Convention had shown, by the eagerness with which it was received, that Christian people generally only needed information upon the movement to become its friends; the *Christian Statesman*, the organ of the movement, had met with success; that the receipts of the association for the past year were $5,655.56 and expenditures $5,681 26, leaving a balance of $45.71 due the Treasurer; petitions to Congress had been freely circulated.

The Committee recommended first, the prosecution of the work during the year by the same general methods; 2, The taking up of subscriptions to meet expenses; 3, That delegates hold meetings in their localities and form wherever possible local associations.

The report was received and adopted.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, of New York, General Secretary of the association, next read his annual report, which gave a detailed history of the work, and was quite lengthy, but would be marred by an abstract.

At the close of his report proper the Secretary (President Brunot having retired before he commenced to read) made a stirring illusion to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York at which Ex President Wolsey, of Yale College, read a paper in which he said our Constitution needed nothing to adopt it to a Mohammedan Government, and at which, among the fifty Americans on the platform only one—President Brunot—had the manhood to stand up, and say that if that was true, it was time the Constitution was changed.

The allusion was hailed with tremendous applause which continued for several minutes.

At the conclusion of Dr. McAllister's remarks, President Brunot appeared upon the platform which was the signal for renewed applause. When it had subsided, Mr. Brunot stepped forward and said: "It's no use my friends to conceal it. When Dr. McAllister had finished his report, I was coming back to my place when I heard him say he was glad I wasn't in the chair. I didn't know what he was going to say but concluded to turn back. [Laughter.] But I heard what he said and I feel in regard to it, that there's truth in the old adage, "when the cat's away the mice will play." [Great laughter and applause.] He took the liberty to refer to me, in connection with a meeting in New York and in such a way as would have inspired somemen to make a speech upon it. Well, the simple fact is I didn't do it for on that occasion it "whistled itself." [Renewed laughter and applause.]

The General Secretary then presented the claims of the association for subscriptions, and the members of the Finance Committee moved about the hall with cards to secure subscriptions.

Rev. Dr. Lytle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, now reported back the two resolutions which had been referred to them.

The third resolution as amended, and which as so changed, is reported in the regular series.

Rev. J. F. Core, before the adoption of the resolution, made an address, strongly advocating the amendment, and claiming that, as he represented the Methodists, his experience among them had been of a character to show him that the old doctrine of "instantaneous conversion" was as true when applied to this question of the religious amendment, as it was in refence to other matters. [Applause.]

The speaker then made an extended address in which he contended that this proposed amendment was demanded by the christian sense of the people, and that it needed only to be understood to become thoroughly ratified by all denominations—by all people of christian sympathies.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, referred to by Prof. Hays as the "friend of the amendment" whom a pseudo doctor had attempted to demolish, was called upon by Prefident Brunot to tell his side of the story, and came forward amidst much applause and laughter. Dr. Sloane, after a few explanatory remarks concerning the debate which he had had in Canonsburg,—which had been detailed by President Hays—entered into an argument upon the merits of the question, claiming that "if there was a God who ruled in Heaven and in Earth," that "there could be no National prosperity except under a recognition of his authority." The speaker, in support of this proposition, quoted the examples of the great nations that had gone down to that National grave from which there was no resurrection—because of their neglect of a recognition of God.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions as amended were then unanimously adopted. They were as follows:

Resolved, 1st—That in the unexampled progress of the cause of the National Christian Association during the past year, in the gathering of this large and enthusiastic assembly from all parts of the country, and in the words of cheer received from influential friends, representing our educational institutions, the army of the United States and the secular press, we have reason for profound gratitude to Almighty God, and encouragement to prosecute the aims of the association with renewed vigor.

2—That our cause is vital not only to the religious, but also to the moral and intellectual interests of our country; and that not Christianity alone, but patriotism as well, prompt to energetic and persevering efforts to achieve its ultimate triumph.

3. That in the omission of an explicit recognition of Almighty God in the supremacy of His law, from the Constitution of the United States, we recognize one of the fruitful sources of the wide spread and increasing demoralization of our national life, as seen in frequent and flagrant instances of official corruption, in the lowered tone of commercial honor and honesty, in the relaxation of the sacred ties of the family, in the prevalence of social vices and crimes of violence, and in the rising spirit of lawlessness.

[The part stricken out of this resolution was as follows: "The nation is reaping the bitter but the legitimate fruits of the omission of any explicit recognition of Almighty God in our fundamental law; and that nothing can save the nation from the vortex of ruin to which it is rapidly declining, but a return to the Divine order of the acknowledged subjection of and dependence of God's institutions upon His revealed will."]

4th—That while we would not undervalue or despise the number and power of our enemies, we feel unfaltering confidence in the final and complete triumph of our principles, believing them to be inseparably connected with the prosperity and perpetuity of the nation.

5th—That we appeal with confidence to the friends who, by their prayers, labors and contributions, have sustained this movement in the past, to continue and increase their exertions in its behalf, assured that the reward of those exertions will be as great as the cause in which they are spent is glorious.

[The following was intended to be offered as a supplemental resolution, but was included in the original paper, and afterwards referred back to the committee, from whom it was not returned. There was no debate upon its reference. 4th—That the power of our movement and that which has achieved its past success and imparts its present prestige, is its identification with the interests and glory of the Son of God; and that the adoption by this Association of the suggestion frequently made, of holding in abeyance the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ to recognition by the nation, would be ingratitude to our Leader, and fatal to the cause in which we are embarked.]

THE PETITIONS.

Rev. W. C. Williamson, Chairman of the Committee on Petitions to Congress, reported that owing to a failure in endorsement of the petitions, they could not be classified into States and Territories, but they had received petitions to which there were attached 54,228 signatures. [Applause.] The Committee recommended that the circulation of petitions be continued, and that the petitions be referred to the delegates from the States from which they came.

Rev. Mr. Wylie called attention to the manner of receiving petitions, and related how some of them were secured. He told of one from Pittsburgh, which contained the names of over 4,000 persons who represented about three-fourths of the merchants, wholesale and retail, in all classes of mercantile life, professions &c., in Liberty street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh and Federal street, Allegheny, all of which were procured in a few weeks by ladies who took the work systematically in hand.

LOCAL CONVENTIONS TALKED OF.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, Secretary of the Association in regard to this point, made a few remarks in which he urged a continued circulation of the petitions. It had been contemplated at first to appoint a Committee to take these petitions to Congress, but he had thought of a better plan. It was apparent that these National Conventions were getting too large and too expensive to be held every year. He thought it would be well to make preparations to hold the next Convention in Philadelphia, in 1876—the Centennial year. Previous to this, they could hold half a dozen or so, Local Conventions so as to embrace all the country—one in Boston for New England, one in Baltimore for the Middle and Southern border States; Chicago for the Northwest; West of the Mississippi for that section; Pacific slope for that section; Tennessee for the South, and one somewhere in the Southeast Then the petitions presented to each of these could be accumulated and sent to the grand meeting to be held in Philadelphia, and then by petitions, by addresses, by a gathering of numbers, the people would say in the eyes of all Christendom that theirs *was* a Christian nation, and it would not be long until the acknowledgment was made in the fundamental law of the land." (Applause.)

A Committee to nominate permanent officers was then appointed.

The closing address to the Convention, followed by Rev. J. W. Bain, of Allegheny, who called attention to several arguments in favor of the amendment, chief among which was an acknowledgment from intelligent free thinkers, that the Constitution had no recognition of God in it, and it was just right. Some good people argued that there was enough of a recognition in it for a Christian people—but the speaker thought if the recognition was so small that infidels and free thinkers could not perceive it, it was about time the recognition was made explicit, so that as they ran they might read.

The speaker, in conclusion, took occasion to refer to the great advance which had been made by the adoption of the clause in the new Constitution, which recognized God as the source of all civil and religious liberty, and one to whom prayer should be made and ascriptions of praise be given.

The Convention was then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. J. T. Cooper.

Evening Session.

The evening session was attended by the largest audience that had assembled at any previous session and was correspondingly enthusiastic and genuine. The platform was taken up by a arge delegation of ministers, and the lower part of the hall, the boxes, and the larger part of the balcony, was occupied by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, who were quickly responsive to every fresh sentiment of the speakers, and manifested their pleasure by very frequent, as it was hearty applause.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, of Pittsburgh.

THE DELEGATES.

Rev. Dr. H. H. George of Cincinnati read the report of the Enrollment Committee which showed that there had been in attendance 641 duly accredited delegates, and 422 not fully credentialed making a great total of 1,063. These delegates represented eighteen States from all parts of the land.

DR. HODGE'S REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Allegheny, was then introduced. He preceded his remarks by stating that he had at first—until last Thanksgiving day been opposed to the movement but he desired to say that he was heart and soul in the movement, and hoped that the statement would be clear enough to express his attitude—if his speech didn't set it forth. He then spoke substantially as follows:

Although my instincts and convictions have always been thoroughly in sympathy with this movement, yet I am new to its exact analysis, and to the close study of the question in its several departments. Instead of attempting a detailed study of any one topic, I will represent the present state of my own mind by a general statement of what I understand to be the state of the controversy, and the reasons for the demands we make:

1. There are three parties. First, the ever increasing advocates of this movement. Second, our intelligent infidel opponents and their natural allies; the licentious and those who are governed only by self interest. Third, our fellow Christians, the great majority of the nation, not as yet comprehending our designs, nor the necessity for, nor the feasibility of the course we pursue. With the last class we have no controversy; mutual explanations will secure cooperation. With the second class we can know no compromise. [Applause.]

II. What we propose is in the widest sense Catholic, and not sectarian. The recognition of the providential and moral government of God, under the special form of the Mediatorial Kingship of Christ, is fundamental to all the principles and historical traditions of all Christians alike, Catholic and Protestant, Puritan and Churchman.

III. That of which we seek the formal recognition is not a theological opinion, but an actual fact, operating universally and perpetually with all the objective force of the laws of nature themselves, and recognized by the overwhelming majority of our people.

IV. The practical recognition of this fact is no new thing in American history. The people and this Government have been doing so from the beginning by innumerable significant acts. Such are the laws with respect to blasphemy—the oath the Sabbath, marriage, &c., the appointment of chaplains and of days of national thanksgiving and fasting, &c., and especially in the administration of public education. We are not innovators but conservators. We propose simply that the written Constitution shall conform to the unwritten one, and that the Christian institutions inherited from our fathers shall be handed down to our children. (Applause.)

Our infidel antagonists propose to change all that our practice may conform to the religious silence of the written National Constitution. They threaten the abrogation of the civil Sabbath, Christian laws of marriage and divorce, and Christian education for our children. We would preserve our Christian institutions, and would therefore cause the written Constitution to speak in accordance with the immemorial facts of our history.

V. Observe, 1st, that the explicit enunciation of this great fact in the written Constitution certainly can invade no right of a dissenting minority which remains in face of the immemorial practical recognition of this in actual laws, which we always have maintained and always will maintain. 2d. Observe that our nation, like all others, has preserved a definite character from the first, derived from our historical antecedents and conditions, which all subsequent immigrants accept and to which they pledge themselves to conform. No man's liberty is invaded by the national character which he finds and adopts, nor by the institutions which grow out of that character. Neither the limited monarchy of England nor the constitutionally established republicanism of America impairs any man's liberty. Why then should our traditionary Christianity do so?

Observe 3d. If the Christian majority prevail, the infidel minority will be left just where they were when they voluntarily accepted the citizenship. No new conditions will be introduced; while they be restrained from license they will be constrained to no violations of their convictions. But on the other hand, the unbelieving minority prevail, the Christian majority will lose that precious heritage of their part which had made their nation what it is, and which they hold in trust for posterity. They will be outlawed. For when the law of the land conflicts with the higher law of Christ, the Christian has no alternative but to obey Christ, or disobey human law and take the consequences.

VI. There are two Constitutions of the land—the unwritten and the written. Neither are arbitrary conventions nor artificial constructions, but the written gives formal expression to the unwritten, and both express the great FACT of National character and relations determined by historical conditions. As these facts change in course of time, the written Constitution is so amended as to give the fit expression. [Applause.] The fact that we are a Christian nation deserves explicit expression just as much as the fact that we are Republicans. The omission has altered none of the facts of the case, but under changed conditions may bring them into question.

VII. We are now brought to an historical crisis, when the necessity for the formal Constitution recognition of Christianity is becoming more keenly appreciated by ever increasing numbers.

1st. Nations, like individuals, are gradually brought by growth, or by special dispensations to clear self consciousness. All the relations, of much we take for granted as true, are not at first comprehended.

2nd, Recently multitudes of disappointed political and social theories have emigrated hither and are disseminating theories of human rights and of man's relation to God, not consistent with our national traditions and inherited institutions. We point to the fact of our Christian origin and character, and reason that the written Constitution should conform to the facts. These alien unbelievers point to the silence of the Constitution and claim that facts should be conformed to our fundamental written law.

Ours were the Fathers who made this nation, Catholics, Episcopalians, Puritans, Hugenots, Quakers, English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch and German Presbyterians and Lutherans. This was true of every colony from Massachusetts to Georgia, and of every constituted State at the formation of the Government. The other party, unless we give them part in our heritage are as destitute of a country as they are of a God. 3rd. We are now perfecting and extending the most comprehensive and effective system of national education ever attempted by men. It is absurd in principle, and in flat contradiction of universal experience to suppose that the education of the understanding can be separated from that of the reason and conscience, or that the communication of knowledge can be carried on without the formation of principles. Hitherto as a general fact, all the literary apparatus and methods of our education have been moulded by Christianity. Shall it remain so in the future. As we enter upon this glorious enterprise of national education with all its far reaching consequences, shall we not record among our fundamental laws the immemorial faith of our ancestors that as men can successfully rule others as they are themselves ruled by Christ, so they can successfully teach others only as they are themselves first taught by Christ. [Applause.]

VIII. The character of Christians belong to the nation not only regarded as a collection of individuals, but as well when regarded as an organized community exercising its function of civil government. This is true both as a matter of principle and as a matter of fact.

1st. As a matter of principle no man can deny moral and religious character to civil government, who does not deny them to individuals.

Government is only a function of the nation as a providentially organized community. The Creator is evidently as much the author of the family, and of the State, and hence of civil government, as he is of the individual. The Church is ordained by God to do His work in one sphere, and the Nation, as a civil organization, to do His work in another sphere. The Scriptures reveal the wish of God in each sphere, which the magis both to interpret and to execute in the department of the State, and the ecclesiastic is to interprett and execute in the department of the Church.

In all questions purely prudential God leaves both State and church to their own self direction, but in all matters relating to morals and to the preservation of the original divine institution of marriage, of parentage, of the Sabbath, &c., God's word is supreme law to the legislator as much as it is to the pastor. If the legislator is a Christian man in his heart he will be one in his vote. If the majority of the Legislature are with him the laws will be Christian. The Legislature of a Christian nation should be Christian, or so far forth the nation is not represented. (Applause.)

2. As a matter of fact this principle has been true in all ages, just in proportion to the civil freedom enjoyed by a nation. For a minority seizing the Government to misrepresent the religion of the nation is tyranny. In all history, our own to the present moment included, a Christian nation has always expressed its Christianity through the action of its Government as far as it was free. This is true of England and Germany, of the several States of this Union and our National Government in the several ways mentioned as matters of notorious fact. (Great applause.)

Hon. T. H. Baird Patterson was the next speaker, whose topic was "The relations of the Government and Constitution of the United States to Christianity."

His address was a careful, legal argument upon the question, which we regret we cannot find space for in full, and which would be marred by any brief abstract.

FINANCIAL.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Finance Committee; reported cash contributions of $494 40; time subscriptions, $1,587.50; General Secretary's report, $1,677.75, making a total of $3,739.65.

The report was accepted.

DR. SCOVEL'S REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel was the next speaker. He took for the text of his "novel sermon" a verse in the eighth chapter of the new Gospel of Liberalism. (Laughter.) The text read—"We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of moral laws shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be made to conform to natural morality and impartial liberality." The speaker thought this "impartial liberality" was the blazing tail of the comet, but it was rather too thin to alarm anybody. (Applause and laughter.) He then proceeded to show that the demand of liberalism in effect was that the nation should tear down the temple that had been built, and instead of building it upon the foundation of Christ than which other true foundation can no man lay, should take as a foundation something that the liberal advanced as a better foundation what he called "natural morality".

The speaker then proceeded to take up the two cases, that laid down by the moral law, and compared it with the natural law of the new fledged liberal reformer. Natural morality he defined to be the product of man, throwing out the light and assistance of revelation, and taking this up, proceeded from the history of the nations and races in the past to show that when natural morality ruled, the legitimate outgrowth was a disregard of the Sabbath, disregard of law against blasphemy, a sanction of slaverys, private revenge, led to a deification of suicide because it made man's life in this world the end of him. Idolatry was one of the results of natural morality; infanticide—as protected by ancient law—was taught by natural morals.

A violation of the Seventh Commandment was a result of natural morality, and the result was shown in the fact that scarcely an anti-Christian writer ever lived who did not teach looseness upon this point, and in a measure, either by voice or by active exercise, in private life, did not exemplify the immoral tendencies of natural morality.

The speaker having gone over the whole decalogue, and contended that natural morality was opposed to them all,—as the history of the world showed,—gave encouragement to theft and rapine, and blasphemy and every form of vice,—that it opened the window for every dove of virtue to fly away, and opened the door for every beastly vice to enter. It was for Christian people of the land to say if they would have this. [Applause.]

President Brunot then announced the next speaker, stating that he was reading from a card whereon the gentleman was designated as the "Hon. G. P. Hays, D. D. [Great laughter.] He (the President) supposed it was all right, (laughter) and in announcing the gentleman's subject, said from what was known of him, it was pretty certain he would not leave the matter in a "haze." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hays, upon coming forward, was greeted with applause, and said that "In the effort to anchor this nation to fundamental truth on the subject of morality, it is often asked, would it not be better to address yourselves to the people? Is the nation a thing other than the people? We shall understand this point best by beginning with a private corporation, and then going up to public corporations. Suppose Brown, Jones and Smith organize a bank, under the name of the Merchant's National bank, and so receive deposits and lend money on notes and mortgages. Who owns this banking house? Who is sued when payment of deposits is refused? Who sues when mortgages are foreclosed? Not Brown surely; nor Jones, nor Smith, but the bank. [Laughter.] And suppose Brown sells out to Davis, and Jones to Jenkins, and Smith to Wilson, is then the bank not the same national bank? Does any one deny its liability for its deposits, and its right to collect on the notes it holds? And now suppose Brown, Jones and Smith, organize themselves again into a bank, by the name of the Merchants National Bank, can they collect the mortgages they took before? But, if the corporation is not distinct from the individuals, they ought to, as they are the same man in the same business and with the same name as before.

The Speaker then having thus invited his idea, proceeded to consider the State as a corporation and held that it was parallel to a private corporation and bound under similar rules. He argued then, that it is important that these optional corporations, like banks, and such like, should be under proper charter regulations, when men can leave them if they wish, how much more important it is that these necessary corporatons, like the State and the family, should be held last to the eternal morals of God. Over the private corporations there is the State, and over the State is the nation, to see that it does not transgress the proper boundaries of its duty. But who is over the nation but God? If history teaches any lesson, it teaches this especially, that no nation can turn aside from God's laws and live; and as nations are necessarily corporations, part of which you and I and our posterity must be, we are urged to bind nations generally, and especially our own nation to God's truth, by every fear of national calamities, and every desire for our nation's prosperity."

The speaker then proceeded to consider the three departments into which the Government was directed, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and argued that there might be some guide, some last appeal, some anchorage for them all; and that alone could be found by an adherence to the Bible, and an incorporation of the great truth, and recognition of the Divine authority of God, in the written law of the land. This portion of the gentleman's remarks was received with great applause.

The speaker next proceeded to define "neutrality" in this question, and contended that neutrality was absurd. He illustrated his point by asking how neutrality would work in the question of tarriff, or in the fight with the railroad out west, or in the question of religious books in our circulating library amplifying the points to the great delight of his hearers. In conclusion, he said:

We are often asked, Why do you not go to the people? Can an amendment of the Constitution make the people moral? If I understand the matter, that is just what we have been doing—"going to the people." This convention was called as a step in getting at the people, and if my eyes do not deceive me, we have got a multitude of people. Since this movement was first organized at a little meeting of —— people at —— Ohio, in ——, it has had marvelous success with people. Politicians are very timid of us now. They will grow wise soon. Society in this country, politically considered, is very much like a pyramid, very broad at the base and very small at the top. At the base and for more than half its altitude are the quiet, thoughtful people with no ambitions for office, and contented no matter who is elected, so all goes on well. Above them is the drifting populations who are shaken with every wind and quiver like a jelly cone on a wedding table, while above them on the apex ride the politicians. To ride there with safety is no small feat of dexterity. (Laughter.) And, as a rule, it is most important to the rider to keep those shaky people who will scratch their ticket for a drink of whisky, in as good a humor as possible. But where are they when the foundations move?

The speaker there swayed from side to side, as illustrative of the squeaking of the pyramid, and the politician, "bringing down the house" by the dramatic action.

Resuming his remarks he said: Those foundation masses set themselves on the salary question, and reluctant obstinacy had to yield. It is to that class that this appeal is made, and by them it is best received; and when once they are moved, hundreds of politicians who would not for the world commit themselves to it now, will bawl themselves hoarse in applause, and say they knew it would be so, and were on that side from the beginning. Patience and perseverance, friends of your country. These granitic masses that bear up this country are settling their repose on the Rock of Ages, and the generations and nations of the future shall build after the same example. [Applause.]

Rev. R. H. Pollock, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, offered the following report of officers for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, and a long list of Vice Presidents, consisting of ministers, lawyers, Judges, Governors of States, members of Congress, Senators and representatives of every trade, profession and pursuit.

General Secretary—Rev. D. McAllister, New York.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Esq., Philadelphia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The secretaries and treasurers of the Association ex-officio: R. B. Sterling, Joshua Copeland, James S. Martain, Rev. S. O. Wylie, D. D., Robert Taylor, Wm. McKnight, Thomas Walker, M. McConnell, Thomas Brown, John Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Harrison, Robert B. Maxwell, Wm. Neely, Walter T. Miller, James Wiggins, Henry O'Neill, George Silver, James Spencer, Hugh Carlisle, David Houston, New York; Rev. Wm. S. Owens, Indiana, Pa.; D. Chesnut, Pittsburgh; Henry Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The nominations were unanimously approved.

As the hour was now growing late preparations were made for adjournment.

THANKS.

Rev. Dr. McAllister, General Secretary of the Association, moved that the special thanks of the Association be returned to the Press of the city for the unusual kindness shown in so fully reporting the proceedings, and for the fairness and courtesy which had characterized them.

President Brunot, in putting the motion, said he would like, had he time, to express his gratitude for the manner in which the press had treated them, which was deserving of especial praise.

The vote of thanks was then adopted.

Rev. Dr. McAllister then again urged members to secure copies of the papers with the proceedings, and in making the announcement took occasion to refer especially to the GAZETTE for the fair, impartial and interesting report published, which was a just and full summary of what had occurred.

Votes of thanks were also tendered the hotel proprietors, who had reduced prices; the Rail Road Companies for reduced fares, and citizens generally for their kindly hospitality.

FAREWELL.

President Brunot then pronounced a few words of farewell, saying that he could not allow them to go without expressing his thanks for the courtesy accorded him throughout the convention. Not long ago he was in a meeting the chief body of which comprised Indians. One of them, as the negotiations closed, desired to make a speech, and being granted permission, in the course of his remarks said that they (white men) ought to stay longer for he (the speaker) ought to have three days in which to express his thanks, and to tell all in his heart. So said President Brunot. "It would take me a long time to express all that is my heart now and as I can't have three days, I will not take three minutes, but bid you all, a kindly, Christian good bye."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Scovel and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ANOTHER "BOOK" CASE.

Ex-Mayor William C. McCarthy and Ex-Captain of Police Graham Charged Before Alderman McMasters With Purloining Dockets—The Gentlemen are Arrested and Furnish Bail—They Allow the Case to go to Court.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. C. McCarthy, candidate for Mayor and Mr. Robert Graham, at one time captain of police of this city, while standing in front of Municipal Hall, were accosted by Officer McCoy, one of Alderman McMaster's constables, with a request that they come to the Magistrate's office, that an information had been made against them, charging them with larceny, on information received. The two gentlemen, in company with a few friends, went up to the office, where the following information had been previously made:

THE DOCUMENT.

After the usual legal pereliminaries the document reads as follows:

That Wm. C. McCarthy and Robert Graham of said city did feloniously steal, take and carry away from a certain building in said city, two books, dockets and journals then and there being the property of the said city of Pittsburgh and of great value to wit: of the value of fifty dollars, which books, dockets and journals had been before that time kept by the proper officers of the city of Pittsburgh and contained accounts of costs taxed, fines and forfeitures received, together with the record of the disposition of cases arising from the violation of the laws and ordinances of said city, which accounts, entries and statements were and are of great value to the city of Pittsburgh and to the citizens and people thereof.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendants, Wm. C. McCarthy and Robert Graham may be arrested and held to answer this charge of larceny and further deponent saith not.

JOHN B. TIMONY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of February, A. D., 1874.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS,
Alderman.

SEEKING LEGAL ADVISE.

Mr. McCarthy said that this was a "put up job" and would prove pretty expensive to the parties who had instigated it, bring it at this time, on the eve of an election, when, as they allege, the books were taken last summer, during the investigation of Mayor Blackmore. He, in company with another gentlemen, then went out and sought his counsel, Mr. Swartzwelder.

Mr. Graham felt indignant, but took matters rather cooly. He said "let them do what they like, they can't swear anything against me without perjury. I never carried away a book out of the Municipal building. I did go in, in August last, to examine accounts on the dockets of Mayor McCarthy's administration, to show that gentlemen never kept the balances of forfeited money from the lock up, as Mayor Blackmore alleged that all his predecessors had done, There were other parties with me at the time and there were others present. All they can prove against me, will never do me any harm."

Soon after this Mr. Swartzwelder entered and he examined the information. He and Alderman McMasters then had a short colloquy:

A LEGAL QUESTION

Mr. Swartzwelder—Who made this information?

Ald. McMasters—You see yourself who made it; John B. Timony, on information received.

Mr. S.—You know you can only hold upon information. This is not worth the paper it is written on.

Ald. McM.—But Prosecuting Attorney Bayne has informations made the same way, drawn up by himself.

Mr. S.—that does not alter the matter at-all. Did you take this information on informatron received?

Ald.—I did, and I never saw the inside of it till now.

Mr. S.—Are you in the habit of taking informations in this way?

Ald.—I am; Mr. Bayne, a county officer, sends them here and I take them, judging them to be all right.

Mr. S.—This is simply worth nothing. Suppose the defense wanted to cross-examine the informer, what does he know about it. The prosecution often does not wish to show its hand at a hearing, and by long practice and courtesy, but not legally, the defendants are allowed to produce testimony before an Alderman. It has become a practice by usage, but is no law. I shall take this thing before the Court, and find out if an information can be drawn on information received and hold good.

Ald.—That is just what I want: then we will have the legal question settled. As the District Attorney sends his detective here to make such informations against gamblers and others, I believe it to be legal, for he ought to know.

Mr. S.—Well we shall let this matter go to the Courts.

Mr. William B. Hays then entered bail for Mr. McCarthy, and Major F. C. Negley for Mr. Graham. The amount required was nominal, being $300 each.

COUNCIL APPORTIONMENT.

The Business Completed—The Representatives from the Wards.

City Clerk Morrow having received all the lists has prepared the apportionment for Common Council, which is given as follows:

Wards.	*Taxables.*
First	1,045
Second	865
Third	773
Fourth	1,111
Fifth	663
Sixth	1,306
Seventh	1,057
Eighth	1,150
Ninth	1,073
Tenth	752
Eleventh	1,074
Twelfth	1,747
Thirteenth	852
Fourteenth	1,404
Fifteenth	883
Sixteenth	1,160
Seventeenth	1,364
Eighteenth	365
Ninteenth*	604
Twentieth	714
Twenty-first	963
Twenty-second	400
Twenty-third	517
Twenty-fourth	488
Twenty-fifth	1,032
Twenty-sixth	1,411
Twenty-seventh	769
Twenty-eighth	958
Twenty-ninth	676
Thirtieth	792
Thirty-first	250
Thirty-second	683
Thirty-third	215
Thirty-fourth	460
Thirty-fifth	346
Thirty-sixth	427
Thirty-seventh	443

*This is made on the basis of last year's apportionment.

The list shows 30,761 taxables, which is to be divided by fifty and for every three fifths of the quotient, the ward is to be entitled to one member, which gives the list as above.

Table Linens.

At 26c.
At 31c.
At 37c.
At 50c.
At 65c.
At 75c.
Real bargains.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

New Spring Chintzes

New Spring Percales,
New Cheviot Shirtings,
handsome styles, fast colors
Low prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Water Committee Last Evening—Reports Received and Estimates Approved.

Last evening the Water Committee met in the Water Commission room, to transact business of the late Water Commission. The sub-committee on work of Herron Hill reservoir reported. Their report was received, and, also, a remonstrance from Messrs. McElhany & Wray, the contractors, explaining their contract for excavating of the new reservoir. They contended that they were getting but sixty cents per cubic yard for digging, which was made for dirt and shale rock, such as can be worked by pick only, and forty cents for hauling. Instead of this, they were blasting solid rock, which for powder alone, during the month of January, cost them twenty cents a cubic yard. They stated and showed that the actual cost of excavating the rock cost them $2.50 per cubic yard, and therefore ask that the Committee allow them for actual cost, being $2 50 per cubic yard.

After some discussion, Mr. McElhany was allowed to explain. He then stated in substance, that neither he or the commission, when the contract was awarded to them, did know of the existence of the rock as now found. The contract was made for digging earth and shale at sixty cents per cubic yard and forty cents for hauling. Now they find this rock, which costs them no less than $2.50 per yard to blast and haul. It is a rock that can only be blasted in large blocks, and then only broken up by reblasting. They have had to erect derricks for loading the stone on wagons. They have run into debt and are unable to go on with their work at the contract price. They do not ask this to make money out of the city, but only as a matter of right and that the city owes to them, as they never contracted for the work they are now doing.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, theywere allowed in all $2.10 for excavating, and forty cents for hauling per cubic yard.

The following communication from Superintendent Atkinson was received and filed:

PITTSBURGH February 5, 1874.

George Chalmers, Esq., Chairman Water Committee:

DEAR SIR:—At the meeting of the Water Committee last evening, it was ordered to advertise for proposals for fire plugs, lead and miscellaneous castings, also gates, covers and coal. In regard to coal supply, permit me to offer the following suggestions, viz: That the bids for coal shall be separate, say lump and nut, to alternate each month. This to be done for four or six months, with privilege for a year at contract price. The object of this is to find which is the most economical. Now we use nut coal, but since the screen law went into effect it is almost impossible to procure it. I am satisfied that this would prove a saving from the present mode. We now use about two hundred more bushels of coal a day, than we would had we a good article.

I recommend these suggestions for your approval. Respectfully yours,

JAS. M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent Pittsburgh Water Works.

On motion of Mr. Meyran, Mr. G. W. Little, who acted as Secretary a short time for the Water Commission, was allowed one-half salary for the time he served.

The petition for water main on Gazzam street, referred by Councils to the committee, was laid over.

A bill for carpets for the rooms of the Commission, amounting to $331, was referred to the City Hall Furnishing Committee.

A communication and detailed statement from Engineer Lowry, of the work done on the new engine house, was received and filed. He states that when he took charge there were from one to two months' wages due the workmen whom Mr. Douglass had employed. The Water Commission, at his suggestion, advanced $17,330.04 before regular pay day to pay the men, and that he had expended $17,340.76, and that $10.74 was still due him.

The monthly report of Mr. Lowrey was also received and filed. One hundred and forty-two men were employed on the new foundation during the month, and he had also had a road built to save hauling, labor, time and expense. He also presented a long communication, the purport of which is of no interest to the public. It was received and filed.

The following pay rolls and statements for the month of January were then approved:

Street laborers	$ 1 511 87
Foundation	3 707 52
Salaries	3,367 65
Hartupee estimates, No. 1 engine, less 20 per cent	18,595 76
Hartupee estimates, No. 2 engine, sundries, castings, etc., less 20 per cent	10,705 00
Hutchinson, stone	864 68
Herron Hill Reservoir	9,917 10
Brilliant Hill Reservoir	1,831 50
Hiland Hill Reservoir	1,847 70
Bills of Chief Engineer	355 72
Mechanical Engineer	1,037 54

Mr. Lowery stated that he would commence to-day to pump out the Negley's Run foundation, and he wanted the committee to come as soon as they could and thoroughly examine the work. The committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning next at 11:10, at the West Penn. Depot, to officially inspect the work.

(Communicated.)

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Who We Want for Mayor—McCarthy's Qualifications.

A great deal has been said since the commencement of the Mayoralty contest in regard to qualifications, and there have been many wiseacres who have been talking through the press and among the people as glibly upon that question as though they had some idea of the actual qualifications that should be possessed by any man who hopes to fill the Chief Magistracy of the city. In truth, few people understand the office and have any proper acquaintance with its requirements and the scorching which some of the candidates have received has been just about as severe, as it has been in most instances, unwarranted. The first candidate, however, has stood the test, and he is the man who it is now generally acknowledged, will win—Wm. C. McCarthy, and he ought to win if genuine practical merit and fitness for the office are of any account.

Mr. McCarthy's claims are of a practical, not a nice theoretical character. He is perhaps no lily-fingered gentleman, who has always kept himself aloof from the people, but he has the other practical advantage of a thorough sympathy with the general mass of citizens, and has in his public position acquired an acquaintance with the city's history, which is not surpassed in extent by any other man in Pittsburgh.

Taking his private record as a citizen, this candidate will be found able to present as fair a page as any man who ever came before his fellow-citizens for their suffrages. In private life, whether in social or business circles, he has held a high place as an upright man, who "would do to tie to"—one whose word was as good as his bond, and who, if he did not affect aristocratic graces, did what was better, practiced the ways of an honest man. In this way he won the confidence of those who knew him and was in other years chosen as their Chief Magistrate. At the close of his term he retired briefly from politics, but was soon drawn out again, and for several years has filled the representation for his ward in the Select Council. It is not too much to say that in that capacity he has let none lead him in point of ability, or of faithfulness to duty. He has had no "little jobs" to set up, but has always upheld the general interests of the city, and has been among the foremost, in his public capacity, as well as he was in his private life, earnest and fearless in opposing "schemes," and ready to lend his influence to anything that was for the general good.

This may seem a little strong praise, but the reader who doubts can easily verify the truth of the assertions, by recalling city legislation for the past three or four years, or taking the printed record, where Mr. McCarthy's course is shown in black and white. An investigation in that direction will be the best answer that can be given, to doubts regarding his straight forward character.

Having thus faithfully performed his duty in a lower position of responsibility, Mr. McCarthy now comes before the public as a candidate for a high office, and appeals for support to those who have looked at his record. His claims are not boastingly made, but, as set forth by his friends, are

1st. His record as a citizen—taxpayer—one who was always on time in every duty that devolves upon the good citizen.

2nd. His private character, to which none can point the finger of reproach, and upon which there does not rest a single cloud.

3d. His public career, which is before the people, and of which they have had abundant opportunity to judge. No public man can show a better record, or one which has been more highly endorsed by the general mass of the people who have watched the progress of municipal legislation.

Such are the "points" in Mr. McCarthy's favor. They might easily be strung out to an indefinite length by sophistries upon "personal fitness" and "gentlemanly dignity" and "energy," and all that, but the people will hardly be blinded by such miserable pleas. What they want is the man who has shown what is in him, by the best test of all—practical action. And so, the friends of Mr. McCarthy merely ask the people to weigh his claims in the light of past services, and then by their ballots too, say that the man who, is one of them, who has proven himself capable in many positions is the one whom they wish to go up higher.

Remnants of Cassimeres

At A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

New Goods

at M. T. Heckert, No. 47 North Diamond street. You can get a fine suit of stylish goods at reduced prices.

Table Linen

Choice variety at A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

"See"

Our 12½ cent Muslin.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

Dry Goods, 172 and 175 Federal street, Allegheny; 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

"Beautiful"

Spring Shawls at A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

"Best"

Value in Black Alapacas in the market at A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

Shirt Bosoms

All styles cheap, at A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

House-Keeping

Goods at A. W. Erwin & Co.'s.

Th. Nast at Library Hall.

Florida Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Chocolate E'Clairs, Caramels of all flavors and Chocolate Creams, at J. B. Hubley & Co's, first floor of this (Library) building.

1,000

"New"
Hamburg Edgings,
From 5c. to $2 00 per yard,
Handsome styles,
Best quality,
Fast edges,
And lower than ever before.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny,
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE COMING ELECTION.

An Opinion from Mr. Carnahan—The Mayor to Issue His Proclamation Under Protest.

The following opinion of Mr. Carnahan, and Mayor Blackmore's reply thereto, explains itself:

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR:—On the 10th day of December last, in response to your request for my opinion on the subject, I advised you to withhold your proclamation for an election of city officers, in the absense of any election law-making provision for carrying into effect the requirments of the new Constitution on the subject of elections. The Legislature having since that time passed a general election law, supplying what was needed to give to the constitutional provisions a practical operation, the question still remains, whether an election in this city for regular terms of office on the Third (3d) Tuesday of February is contemplated by the Constitution.

On the question you have again requested my opinion, and I have no hesitation in answering it in the negative. The question, however, is one which cannot be satisfactorily settled, or settled at all, otherwise than by Judicial determination. And it can be brought before the courts as well after the election as before, for the titles of office will be involved and the question of validity of the election directly presented. Notwithstanding my own strongly entertained convictions on the subject, I cannot advise you, as the Chief Magistrate of the city, to withhold the proclamation under the present circumstances, mostly, because I think the election should not be held at this time. Neither you nor your legal advisor authorized expounder of the constitution, and we ought not to take the responsibility, either by acts of commission or omission of solving in advance Judicial questions of great magnitude and popular interest, which will inevitably come before the Court in some form, and at a day probably not far distant. As both political parties, embracing or representing the whole people, are making preparations for holding an election for city officers on the Third (3) Tuesday of the present month, I would advise you to give the usual notice by proclamation, whatever your opinion or mine may be as to the validity of the proposed election. The proclamation can do no harm in any event, and will not effect the legal question involved as to the validity of the election.

Yours respectfully,
R. B. CARNAHAN,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, February 5, 1874.

In pursuance of the advice given in the above letter, I have issued and directed to be published in the official papers of the city of Pittsburgh a proclamation for the election of city officers and Councilmen.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

POLITICAL.

Candidates Suggested in Allegheny.

At meetings of the Republicans of the following wards, Allegheny, held last evening, the following candidates were suggested for the various offices:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—A. McFarland, J. E. McKelvy.

Common Council—H. M. Long, B. F. Jones, Geo. F. McLean, Wm. Thomson.

Directors of the Poor—Joseph F. Neely, Benjamin P. Bakewell, Henry Pratt.

School Directors—C. Yeager, Dr. Rankin, Dr. Hamilton, C. A. Carpenter, A. H. English, Joshua Rhodes, Wm. Stewart.

Judges of Elections—Austin L. Clark.

Inspector—H. Crawford and John McCalpin.

Election Assessor—James Crawford.

Constable—Samuel Ferguson.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Wm. H. Graham.

Common Council—S. D. Sholes, John Taggart, Jr., Wm. Price, A. Alston, W. H. Lockhart, James Wilson, John S. Ashworth, George W. Reed, Simon Drum.

Poor Director—George Bothwell, A. Dickson.

School Director—Robert Patton, J. W. Arrott, James Reno, John Hopkins, Robert Hay, B. Waddington.

Judge of Election—L. Parker.

Inspectors—W. K. Carlisle, W. H. Skiles.

Election Assessor—F. McElawin, Jno. Sterrett, Samuel Wood.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—Wm. Heagy.

Common Council—W. C. Cooke, S. A. Johnston, D. F. Agnew, J. M. Long.

School Directors—J. C. Donaldson, D. L. Patterson, W. A. Proudfoot, J. P. Kennedy, W. M. Claney and Miss Mary Glass.

Judge of Elections—James Caughey.

Inspectors—A. D. Haitley, J. Bradford, T. Jones, W. G. Lee.

Assessor—George Keiser, E. Johnston.

Assessor of Election—James Campbell.

Constable—John Irwin.

Nast's Friends are Invited.

Oysters in every style and supper furnished to order at any hour this evening and subsequent ones, at J. B. Hubley & Co's., Library building.

Bleached Muslins.

Yard wide shirting	10 cents
Extra fine soft finish	12½ "
Best quality	15 "

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

NATURE'S CATHARTIC.

No medicine is needed to keep the bowels in order as long as nature's cathartic, the bile, flows freely and regularly from its source in the liver, and is of the right strength and quality. But the great biliary gland is easily disordered, and the consequences of its irregularities are serious. To bring it back to its natural condition when thus affected, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at least twice a day until the desired object is attained. Constipation is due to a scant supply of bile, or to a lack of the stimulating element in that fluid. In either case mere purgation is useless. The liver must be compelled to yield the supply of bile necessary to remove the waste matter from the system at least once in twenty-four hours before a radical cure of costiveness can be accomplished. Hostetter's Bitter's produces this effect. Its action upon the stomach and liver is direct and salutary, and through these organs it regulates and invigorates the whole frame.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SCHOONMAKER—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, JAMES J. BROWN to GERTRUDE, daughter of James Schoonmaker, Esq.

DIED.

STEWART—On Thursday morning, at 12:15 o'clock, ALLEN STEWART, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, South Diamond street, SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCULLEGEN—On Thursday, February 5th, at 10 P. M., JOHN MCCULLEGEN, aged 33 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 4 Pride street, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PEARS—On Thursday morning, February 5th, at 7 o'clock, JOHN PALMER PEARS, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Homewood and Penn avenues, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 1 o'clock.

WEAVER—On Wednesday, February 4, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., of catarrh fever, AOLA BLANCH, only daughter of Adam H. and Sarah A. Weaver, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, Kerr avenue, 36th ward, at 2 o'clock FRIDAY AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 39 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
147 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞ CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES are superior to any others now in use. For sale at ISAAC CHARLES' Coffin Rooms, No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth avenue.

The Choicest Flowers
IN BOUQUETS, BASKETS,
Or other designs. Also
CANARY BIRDS, GOLD FISH,
FLOWERING PLANTS, &c., &c. For sale by
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

Hiland Avenue
IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR
PAVING SIDEWALKS,

From Penn avenue to the line of the New Water Works, will be received until

Tuesday, February 17th, 1874, at Noon.

Each proposal must be accompanied with full specifications and description of the pavement.

The Commission reserves the right to receive or reject any or all bids.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city. All proposals to be addressed to R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
JOHN H. STEWART,
S. B. MCELROY,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary. 1a28

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth avenue, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. R. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Mundorff, Messrs. Marshall & Bro.

LIME.
100 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 bbls Fremont White Lime;
100 bbls Eastern White Lime,
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 118 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
LARGE STOCK
AND
LOWEST PRICES.
Special Inducements
NOW
To Close Winter Stock.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market St.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
Complimentary Benefit to
C. W. COULDOCK.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 6 h, Shakspeare's Comedy of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock	C. W. Couldock
Portia	Mrs. Effie Ellsler
Gratiano	Mr. J. N. Gotthold
Old Gobbo	John Ellsler

To conclude with the Comic Drama of
MILKY WHITE.

Daniel White	C. W. Couldock

Saturday—WILLOW COPSE MATINEE.

☞ LIBRARY LECTURES.
Immense Success.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES!!
EXTRA SEASON.
In order to accommodate the vast crowd of patrons who were unable to gain admission to the last lecture, the Lecture Committee would respectfully announce another engagement with the great
TH. NAST
FOR
Friday Evening, Feb. 6th,
On which occasion he will repeat his lecture on
"CARICATURING."

General admission	75 cents
Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle	$1
Reserved in Balcony	75 cents

The sale of seats will commence on
Friday Morning at 9 O'clock,
At the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro. No. 122 Wood street.
The usual grand concert by the Great Western Band from 7 to 8

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
Flotow's Grand Romantic Opera
MARTHA
Will be given on
Tuesday Evening, February 10th, 1874,
BY THE
GOUNOD CLUB,
WITH
A Chorus of over Sixty Voices,
The Full Germania Orchestra,
New Costumes, New Scenery.
CAST:

Lady Harriet	Mrs. LOUISE K. CAMP
Nancy	Miss THERESA HENNE
Lione	Mr. PAUL ZIMMERMAN
Plunket	Mr. PAUL BOEHME
Lord Tristan	Mr. CLARENCE RINEHART
The Sheriff	Mr. B. M. EVERSON
Conductor	Mr. CLEMENT TETEDOUX
Stage Director	Mr. FRANZ LOHMANN
Leader	Mr. GEORGE TEORGE

Admission, $1.00; Reserved Seats, $1.50.
The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, Feb. 7, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street. fe3:x58

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.
Theodore Thomas'
Unequalled Concerts!
Sixty Distinguished Performers!
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AND ONE GRAND MATINEE.
Friday Evening, Feb. 13th,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 O'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 14th,
LAST GRAND CONCERT.
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer will appear, together with other
Distinguished Soloists and the Unrivalled Orchestra.

Price of admission	$1 00
Reserved seats	50 cents extra

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Feb. 9, at Kleber & Bro's Music store, where the programme of the concert can be obtained. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Steinway & Sons' Pianos are exclusively used.

☞ TABLEAUX FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
ZENANA MISSION,
Representing scenes of
HINDOO LIFE,
To be described by MISS BRITTAIN, of India,
Chapel of Female College,
Thursday and Friday Evenings, February 5th and 6th.
Performance to begin at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cts. Children 25 cts. fe4-x64

☞ THERE WILL BE A GRAND ENtertainment given in Old City Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 7th, at 7 o'clock, consisting of Poetical Effusions. A grand drama, entitled THE FOSTERS, in two parts, by MR. AND MRS. DICK CURREN, from the South. The entertainment to be opened and closed with a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, the proceeds to go for the benefit of importing 2,000 Birds for the city. Admission 50 cts; children 25 cts. fe3:x54

☞ CATHEDRAL FAIR,
In Basement of Cathedral.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
:w3

AUCTION SALES.

IMMENSE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
BARGAINS BARGAINS
About $50,000 Worth
AT AUCTION,
In store of Wm. Burns & Son, (late S. M. Orr's,) 114 Federal street, Allegheny.
The variety is very extensive, and the quality first-class. Entire stock must be sold regardless of price. Sale commenced on
Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock,
At 2 and 7 O'clock P. M.,
And to continue each day and evening thereafter until the whole lot has been disposed of.
Terms Cash, or 60 days' note for sums above $50 4-100.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny.
fe3-x52

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
WE WILL OFFER
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
Wednesday, February 18th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., THE
Eagle Rolling Mills
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

These Valuable Mills, situated in Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co., have unexcelled facilities for economically manufacturing Sixteen to Eighteen Thousand Tons of Merchant Iron and Nails per annum. Coal can now be delivered in the Mills at 6½ cents per bushel. Skilled workmen are located in the vicinity, the Machinery is in good condition, and the Works could be put in operation speedily.

This is an opportunity that seldom offers to obtain a well located and equipped Mill at a low price and easy payments.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest, and secured by Bond and Mortgage.

For detailed statement of Machinery, &c., &c., address,
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Trustees of J. T. & C. A. Wood.
ej2-x10

Henry G. Hale,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street,